

G. Schirmer's Editions
of
Oratorios and Cantatas

THE MESSIAH

An Oratorio

For Four-Part Chorus of Mixed Voices,
Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass Soli
and Piano

by

G. F. HANDEL

Edited by
T. TERTIUS NOBLE

Revised According to
Handel's Original Score by
MAX SPICKER

➔ Vocal Score, complete Paper.

Organ Score, complete
The Choruses (with Piano Acc.)
The Christmas Section

Printed in U. S. A.

G. SCHIRMER
New York



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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE MESSIAH, Händel's most successful and best-known oratorio, was composed in the year 1741 in twenty-four days, from August the 22d to September the 14th. It was first performed at a concert given for charitable purposes at Dublin, Ireland, on April the 13th, 1742, Händel conducting the performance in person.

According to the historical evidence, Händel knew that the Dublin orchestral and choral resources were by no means on a par with those of London, and was markedly influenced by this circumstance in the composition of his work. In his choruses he did not go beyond four-part writing, and kept his orchestra within the most modest limits, so that no instrument except violin and trumpet plays a solo part, and oboe and bassoon do not appear at all in the score, although these instruments participated in the performance, as was proved by a later discovery of orchestra-parts written for both. Thereafter Händel, beginning with March the 23d, 1743, brought out *The Messiah* every year in London with great applause; in the course of time he made various alterations in certain numbers, set several new ones to music, transcribed a few arias for different voices, but left the work as a whole unchanged, both vocally and instrumentally, from its original form; thus bearing witness that, despite its limitations, this primitive conception of the work was likewise the enduring one.

As the centuries have passed, a considerable number of vocal scores have, of course, been made after Händel's partition; notably that by Dr. Clarke (Whitfield-Clarke, 1809), and a later one by Vincent Novello. Their value, however, was more or less doubtful, their character being rather that of transcriptions in pianoforte style, with not infrequent arbitrary or capricious aberrations, than a faithful and exact reduction of the orchestral score. Neither have the more recent editions of vocal scores based on the Mozart orchestra score, with its many contrapuntal charms, quite fulfilled expectations, as they materially increased the difficulty of the piano part.

Hence, a vocal score which should be in every way reliable and practical has become a matter of prime necessity. The present edition agrees at every point with Händel's original score, as it follows the facsimile edition of this

latter with most careful exactitude. Slight deviations from the original, which in the course of many years have obtained almost traditional authority, are inserted in small notes in every case, the professional artist being left free to employ them or not, at his discretion.

With regard to the performance of this grand work by chorus and soloists, much of importance might be said; but this would lead too far afield, and we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the matters of chiefest concern. The direction of the choruses, which in our Master's works are for the most part peculiarly prominent in their monumental character, will naturally be entrusted to competent chorus conductors, who will care for crystallizing precision of execution and a clear, logical conception, and who are responsible for these points.

The interpretation of their parts by the soloists is a different affair. Here we confront the weighty question: "May the soloist proceed subjectively, or must he proceed objectively?" Probably the best answer to this crucial query is found in a passage from the unrivalled work of an authority in this province, namely, "Die Lehre von der vokalen Ornamentik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts," by Dr. Hugo Goldschmidt. He writes: "The essence of reproduction, to feel and re-create that which was felt and imparted by the creator, does not exclude—within natural limitations—the assertion of creative power. The modern theory of æsthetics founded by Lipps rightly proceeds from the idea, that the interpreting artist creates, in a sense, the work anew. With his gradual penetration of the art-work he creates new values, which are of the highest importance for art, because, without them, the creations of the great masters are only so much writing, and thus remain sealed to enjoyment. But the interpreter's work is no mere execution, comparable, let us say, to that of the builder who transmutes the architect's plans into material reality. His task is rather to seize the vital conception of the art-work, to blend it with his own ego and the views of his period, and thus to imbue it with life and effectiveness. Whether singer or instrumentalist, he is a child of his time. His artistry is a product of its mental culture. It develops and changes with the evolution of artistic requirements. His formative and emotional powers are

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

derived from the spirit of the epoch to which he belongs. Consequently, we shall always approach the art-productions of earlier times through the medium of our own spiritual and emotional nature. It follows, that the domain which such artistic reproduction may open to us, although of great extent, and as broad in scope as the points of contact with modern sensibility can reach, will be dependent in any given period on a constantly shifting relation to the treasures of former ages. The genuine, great masterworks of the past retain their importance; they are immortal; but our relations to them are not constant, and change with the changing impressionability of the times. We hear the works of these past-masters of former centuries—of Palestrina, Gabrieli, Händel and Bach, yes, even of Mozart and Beethoven—with other ears than our forefathers, or even than our grandfathers. What we have experienced since their time, whatever we have wrested to our eternal gain, this it is which sounds in those works to our ears. Much that charmed former generations has no effect in ours; so much is part and parcel of the time which gave it birth, and decays with its passing. Only what is exalted over time and place remains as eternal gain; and here, again, another generation finds new treasures that earlier ones passed by unheeding. This is the unfailing criterion of true greatness, that its creations continually beget ever-new, ever-changing values, that they bring to each successive generation new revelations. Consider the history of Händel's art. The eighteenth century, in its latter half, admired it in the form of arrangements by contemporaries, those by Mozart and Hiller. Our present-day musical interpretation—on Dr. Chrysander's initiative—has gone back to the historically authenticated form, and disclosed to us the true Händel in his full grandeur. But it owes its success, not to a recognition that things must be so because Händel would have them so, but because they appeal more directly to our sense and feeling than do the arrangements of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries."

Such are the pregnant and weighty pronouncements of an experienced man, deeply versed in musico-historical lore and research. They should be of the highest value to the serious artist.

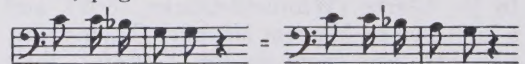
Here a word shall be said touching the employment of the appoggiaturas in the recitatives and (in isolated cases) also in the arias. They are, of course, not given in this edition, or indicated only very infrequently.

The Appoggiatura, in Händel's works, must be treated with the utmost caution and nicest discrimination. It should never be regarded as a mere ornament, but always fulfil some declamatory, melodic or harmonic function. Do not lose sight of the fact, that the appoggiatura lends greater elasticity and emphasis to the flow of melody and declamation, and also to the musical expression; at the same time, one cannot be too careful not to introduce it too often, for this would doubtless produce an unpleasing and inadmissible monotony instead of enhancing the effect.

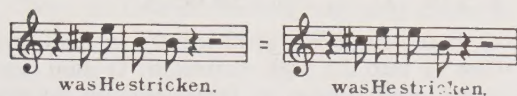
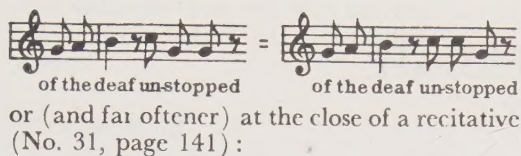
According to historical evidence, Händel permitted his singers to employ appoggiaturas, and even melismata and cadences, in the arias of his oratorios; he invariably insisted, however, that they should not be mere embellishments serving simply for outward display of vocal effect, but calculated to promote the melodic flow and declamatory expression, and must, consequently, possess musical meaning and value. Mistakes in the use of these ornaments can be prevented only by a thorough knowledge of the development of vocal embellishments, a certain penetration into the spirit of Händel's oratorios, and a refined taste in matters pertaining to musical æsthetics.

The Appoggiatura is unquestionably the most important and most frequently employed among the ornaments, and a few general observations concerning the principles involved can hardly fail to be welcome; more especially as they are accompanied by a number of practical illustrations.

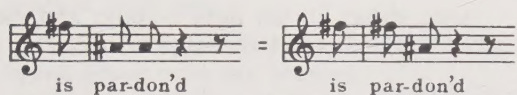
An appoggiatura is in place where its introduction brings about a diatonic succession, and more particularly across the bar, in order to avoid the leap of a third; for example in No. 5, page 26:



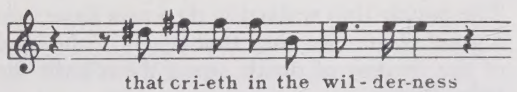
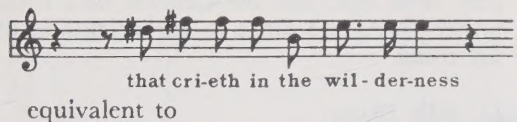
INTRODUCTORY NOTE



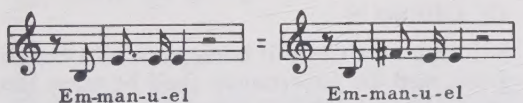
Besides these, the leap of the appoggiatura to the sixth below is occasionally met with (No. 2, page 9):



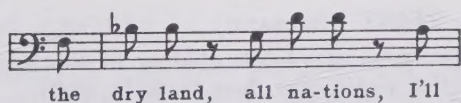
The appoggiatura leading upward by a step is seldom or never employed; leading up by a leap it is very successfully applied in certain cases, for example in No. 2, page 9:



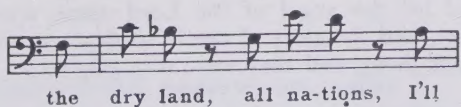
or No. 8, page 47:



Great discretion and sound judgment are, however, very necessary for governing the employment of this upward-leaping appoggiatura; for if, in a quite analogous situation, as shown in No. 5, page 25:



the appoggiatura were introduced at the similar points:



this would be, not simply a regrettably blunder, but a total misinterpretation of this important passage.

Illustrations of this kind show most convincingly how important it is that the singer should treat each case, as it arises, logically and

discreetly, and how the appoggiatura, in apparently analogous situations, must sometimes be employed and at other avoided. The finest and most striking examples of this description, in our opinion, are those given by Händel in *The Messiah* on page 129 (No. 29): "Thy rebuke hath broken His heart," and on page 140 (No. 30): "Behold, and see." These two numbers, which are among the most beautiful, sublime and affecting of all that Händel has given us in his oratorios, and which convey a sense of mournful, hopeless anxiety in a manner of almost unparalleled realism, should be attentively studied by every oratorio-singer who truly loves his art.

We seize this occasion to direct attention to another important matter, which ought to be mentioned, if for no other reason, because it is unnoticed in all the other vocal scores. We refer to the chorus "Glory to God!" page 82 (No. 17). Here Händel inserted in his original score the following phrase: "da lontano e un poco piano" (as from a distance, and rather softly); and only thus should this chorus be performed. It appears to us that, relying on Händel's directions for the dynamics of this number, there can be no doubt that he intended a gradual approach (augmentation) of this solemn chant, as of an increasingly urgent, divinely inspired announcement, followed by an equally gradual *decrescendo* withdrawal. Supporting evidence is found in the postlude, which, after a grand *fortissimo* climax of the chorus, dies away to a whispered *pianissimo*.—The authenticity of the above reading has occasionally been called in question, with argument both in speech and writing; but such questioning can rest only on a lack of acquaintance—or an inexact acquaintance—with Händel's original score. So, in order to settle this important point definitely, we publish at the beginning of this edition a facsimile of the first page of this chorus from Händel's original manuscript, which should suffice to set the question at rest forever.

In our edition the greatest care has also been bestowed upon the word-text, and each number provided with a correct reference to the corresponding section in the Bible.

We can, therefore, publish this edition with the consciousness that it has been prepared with the thoroughness and reverent care due to this eternally beautiful masterwork.

MAX SPICKER.

New York, March, 1912.

THE MESSIAH

PART I

1. OVERTURE

2. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem; and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned.

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God.

3. AIR (TENOR)

Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill made low; the crooked straight, and the rough places plain.

4. CHORUS

And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

5. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

Thus saith the Lord of Hosts:—Yet once a little while and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come.

The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in; Behold, He shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts.

6. AIR (BASS)

But who may abide the day of His coming, and who shall stand when He appeareth?

For He is like a refiner's fire.

7. CHORUS

And He shall purify the sons of Levi, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness.

8. RECIT. (ALTO)

Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a Son, and shall call his name EMMANUEL, God with us.

9. AIR (ALTO) AND CHORUS

O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion, get thee up into the high mountain; O thou that tellest good tidings to Jerusalem, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God!

Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.

10. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

For, behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and His glory shall be seen upon thee, and the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising.

11. AIR (BASS)

The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: and they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

12. CHORUS

For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

13. PASTORAL SYMPHONY

14. RECIT. (SOPRANO)

There were shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

RECIT. *Accompanied.* (SOPRANO)

And lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid.

15. RECIT. (SOPRANO)

And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

16. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (SOPRANO)

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying:

17. CHORUS

Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth, good will towards men.

18. AIR (SOPRANO)

Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy king cometh unto thee.

He is the righteous Saviour, and He shall speak peace unto the heathen.

19. RECIT. (ALTO)

Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened,

and the ears of the deaf unstoppèd; then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.

20. AIR (ALTO)

He shall feed His flock like a shepherd; and He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom, and gently lead those that are with young.

AIR (SOPRANO)

Come unto Him, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and He shall give you rest.

Take His yoke upon you, and learn of Him; for He is meek and lowly of heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

21. CHORUS

His yoke is easy and His burthen is light.

PART II

22. CHORUS

Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world.

23. AIR (ALTO)

He was despised and rejected of men: a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

*[He gave His back to the smiters, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the hair: He hid not His face from shame and spitting.]

24. CHORUS

Surely He hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows; He was wounded for our transgressions; He was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him.

25. CHORUS

And with His stripes we are healed.

26. CHORUS

All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.

*The latter part of this Air is usually omitted.

27. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

All they that see Him, laugh Him to scorn, they shoot out their lips, and shake their heads, saying:—

28. CHORUS

He trusted in God that He would deliver Him; let Him deliver Him, if He delight in Him.

29. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

Thy rebuke hath broken His heart; He is full of heaviness. He looked for some to have pity on Him, but there was no man; neither found He any to comfort Him.

30. AIR (TENOR)

Behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto His sorrow.

31. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

He was cut off out of the land of the living; for the transgression of Thy people was He stricken.

32. AIR (TENOR)

But Thou didst not leave His soul in hell; nor didst Thou suffer Thy Holy One to see corruption.

33. CHORUS

Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is the King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle.

Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is the King of glory? The Lord of Hosts, He is the King of glory.

34. RECIT. (TENOR)

Unto which of the angels said He at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten Thee?

35. CHORUS

Let all the angels of God worship Him.

36. AIR* (BASS)

[Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast led captivity captive, and received gifts for men; yea, even for Thine enemies, that the Lord God might dwell among them.]

37. CHORUS

The Lord gave the word: great was the company of the preachers.

38. AIR (SOPRANO)

How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.

39. CHORUS

Their sound is gone out into all lands, and their words unto the ends of the world.

40. AIR (BASS)

Why do the nations so furiously rage together? [and] why do the people imagine a vain thing?

The kings of the earth rise up, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord, and against His Anointed.

41. CHORUS

Let us break their bonds asunder, and cast away their yokes from us.

42. RECIT. (TENOR)

He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh them to scorn; the Lord shall have them in derision.

43. AIR (TENOR)

Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.

44. CHORUS

HALLELUJAH! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

The kingdom of this world is become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ: and He shall reign for ever and ever.

KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS, HALLELUJAH!

PART III

45. AIR (SOPRANO)

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth:

And though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

For now is Christ risen from the dead, the first-fruits of them that sleep.

**This air is usually omitted.*

46. CHORUS

Since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

47. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

Behold, I tell you a mystery: We shall not all

sleep; but we shall all be changed in a moment, in a twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet.

48. AIR (BASS)

The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised in corruptible, and we shall be changed.

*[For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.]

49. RECIT.† (ALTO)

Then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written: Death is swallowed up in victory.

50. DUET (ALTO AND TENOR)

O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law.

51. CHORUS

But thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

52. AIR (SOPRANO)

If God be for us, who can be against us? who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth, who is he that condemneth?

It is Christ that died, yea, rather, that is risen again, who is at the right hand of God, who makes intercession for us.

53. CHORUS

Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath redeemed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing.

Blessing and honour, glory and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and ever.
Amen.

**The latter part of this Air is usually omitted.*

†This and the three following pieces are sometimes omitted.

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Handwritten musical notation on five staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *Andante*, *Allegro*, and *Allegro*. The manuscript is written in ink on aged paper.

*Glory to God
in the Highest - and*

10/10/10

THE MESSIAH

PART I

NO. 1. - OVERTURE

G. F. Händel

Grave (♩ = 120)

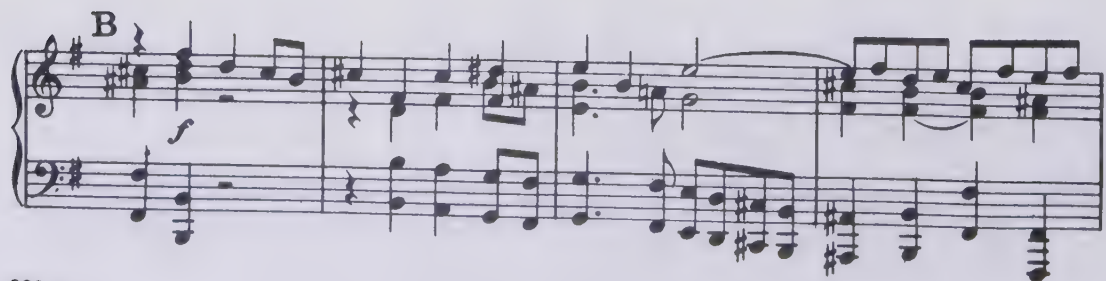
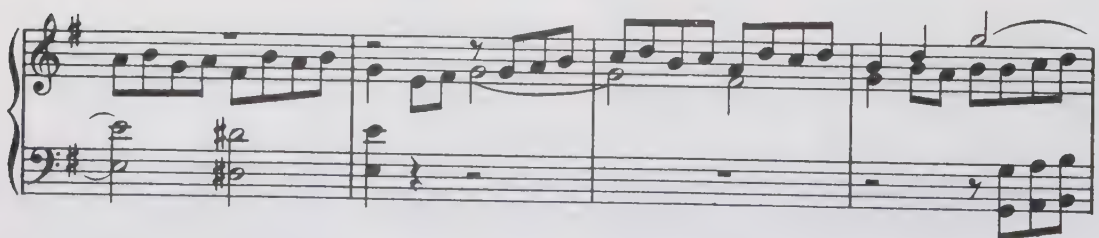
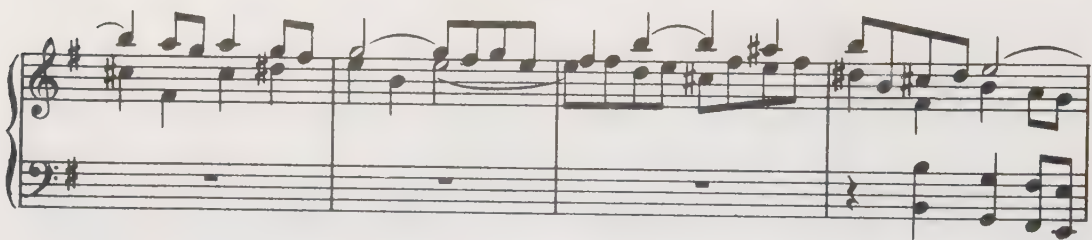
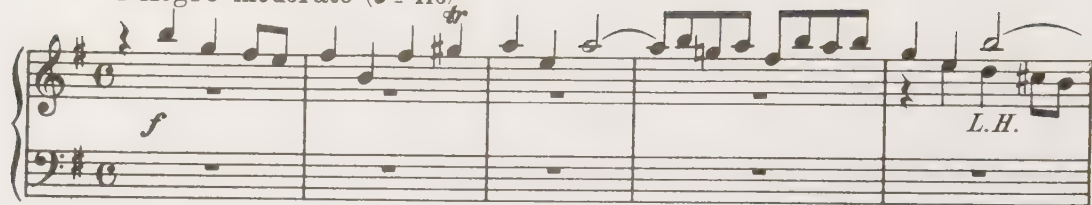
f

ff

pp

ff

Allegro moderato (♩ = 116)





This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is present.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is present.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is present.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *ff* is present.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *ff* is present.
- System 7:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *ff* is present.

The piece concludes with a final system of notation, including a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

№ 2. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"COMFORT YE MY PEOPLE"

Isaiah xl: 1-3

Larghetto e piano (♩ = 80)

The piano introduction is in E major (three sharps) and common time (C). It consists of four measures. The right hand plays a series of chords and moving lines, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the left hand.

The first system of the recitative. The tenor solo part begins with the lyrics "Com-fort ye, com - -". The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo piano) and *p* (piano).

The second system of the recitative. The tenor solo part continues with the lyrics "- fort ye — my peo-ple, com - fort ye,". The piano accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *ad lib.* (ad libitum) and *fp*.

The third system of the recitative, marked **A** *a tempo*. The tenor solo part continues with the lyrics "com - - - fort ye my peo-ple,". The piano accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *a tempo* and *fp*.

saith your God, saith your God;

fp *mf*

speak ye com-fort-a-bly to Je - ru - sa-lem, speak ye

p simile

com-fort-a-bly to Je - ru - sa-lem, and cry un-to her that her

B 1) *mf*

war - fare, her war - fare is ac-com-plish'd, that her in -

2) *p*

Original orchestral score has:

22945

1)
cry un-to her

2)
is ac-com-plish'd

i - qui - ty is par - don'd, that her in - i - qui - ty is par -

don'd.

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Pre - pare ye the way of the

Lord, make straight in the desert a high - way for our God.

No 3. - AIR FOR TENOR

"EVERY VALLEY SHALL BE EXALTED"

Isaiah xl: 4

Andante (♩ = 80)

The musical score is written for piano and tenor. It begins with a piano introduction in E major (three sharps) and common time. The tempo is Andante, with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The piano part features a complex, flowing accompaniment with many triplets and trills. The first system of piano music is marked *mf*. The second system includes dynamic markings of *p* and *f*. The third system is marked *f*. The tenor solo begins in the fourth system, marked with a large 'A' and the text 'TENOR SOLO'. The lyrics are: 'Ev-ry val-ley, ev-ry val-ley — shall be ex-alt-ed, shall be —'. The piano accompaniment continues throughout the vocal parts, with dynamics of *p* and *mf*.

mf

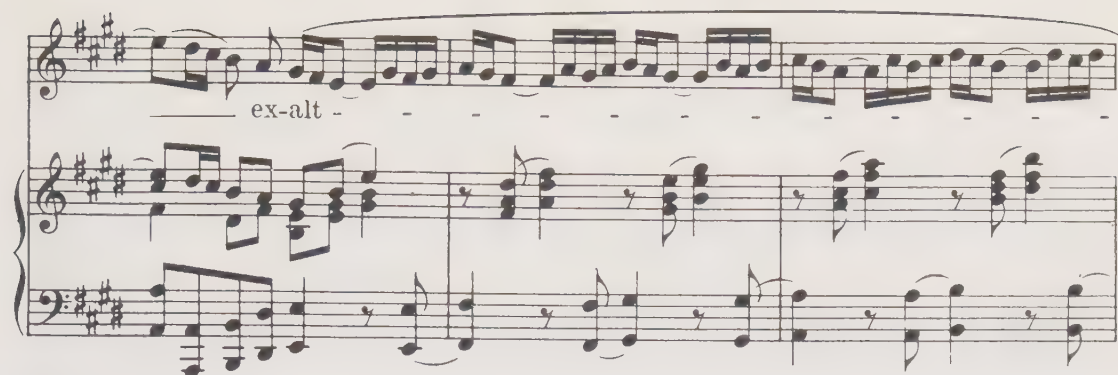
p *f* *p*

A
TENOR SOLO

Ev-ry val-ley,

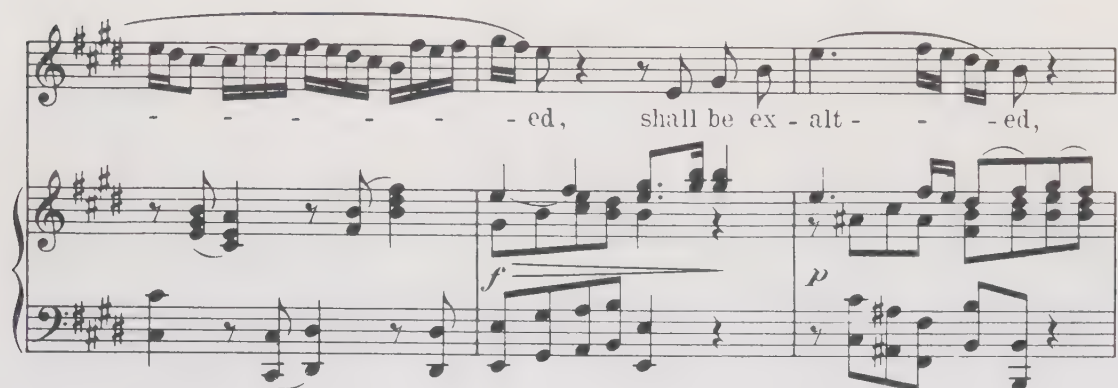
ev-ry val-ley — shall be ex-alt-ed, shall be —

p *mf* *p*



ex-alt - - - - -

This system features a vocal melody in the treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The melody is marked with a slur and includes the lyrics "ex-alt -". The piano accompaniment consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with chords and moving lines in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.



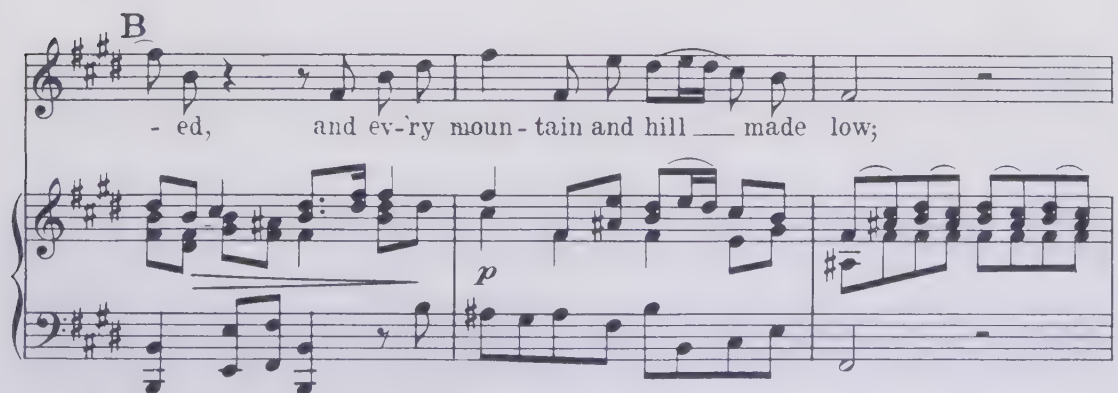
- ed, shall be ex-alt - - - ed,

This system continues the vocal melody with the lyrics "- ed, shall be ex-alt - - - ed,". The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings: *f* (forte) in the second measure and *p* (piano) in the third measure of the bass staff.



shall be ex-alt - - - - -

This system continues the vocal melody with the lyrics "shall be ex-alt -". The piano accompaniment maintains the harmonic support with chords and a consistent bass line.



B
- ed, and ev-ry moun-tain and hill — made low;

This system is marked with a section letter **B** above the first measure. The vocal melody concludes with the lyrics "- ed, and ev-ry moun-tain and hill — made low;". The piano accompaniment includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the second measure of the bass staff.

the crook-ed straight, and the rough plac-es

plain, the crook-ed

straight, the crook - ed straight, and rough places plain,

cresc. *p*

simile

— and the rough plac-es plain.

Ev-'ry val-ley, ev-'ry val-ley —

— shall be ex-alt —

— ed,

ev-'ry val-ley, ev-'ry val-ley — shall be ex-alt - -

p *f* *p*

D

- - - - - ed, and ev-'ry moun-tain and

hill made low; the crook-ed straight, the

p *f*

crook-ed straight, the crook-ed straight, and the rough places plain, —

and the rough plac-es plain, and the rough plac-es

This system features a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a more active melody in the right hand.

plain, the crook-ed straight,

This system continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano part includes a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the right hand. The vocal line has a long rest followed by a few notes.

ad lib. E
and the rough plac - es plain.

colla voce *fa tempo*
senza Ped.

This system includes a vocal line with a melisma marked *ad lib.* and a key signature change to E major (indicated by a large 'E'). The piano part has markings for *colla voce*, *fa tempo*, and *senza Ped.* (senza pedale).

p

This system features a piano part with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the right hand. The piano part includes trills marked *tr* in the right hand.

f *p* *cresc.* *f*

This system features a piano part with dynamic markings of *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). The piano part includes a crescendo marking in the right hand.

№ 4. - CHORUS

"AND THE GLORY OF THE LORD"

Isalah xl: 5

Allegro

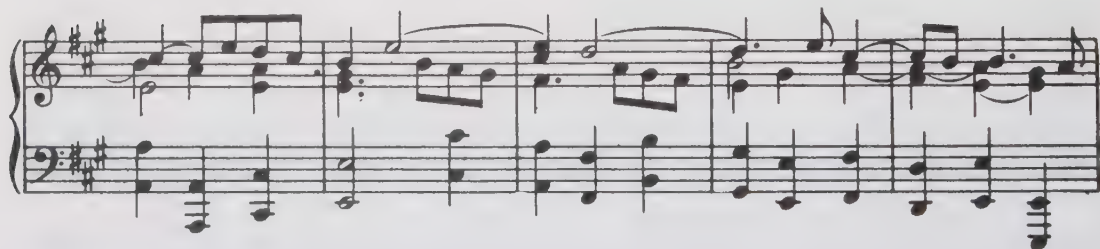
SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 112)



The second system includes vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) enter with the lyrics "And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, the glo-ry of the". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern, featuring a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The system ends with a final chord in the piano.

Lord. shall be re - -

Lord

Lord shall be re - - veal - - ed,

Lord shall be re - - veal - -

veal - - ed, and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the

shall be re - veal-ed,

and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord

- ed, shall be re - veal-ed,

Lord shall be re - veal'd, and the

be re - - veal - - ed, and the

shall be re - veal - - ed, and the

and the

glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - ed,
glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - ed,
glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - ed,
glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - ed,

The first system features four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are in unison, singing the lyrics. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

and all flesh — shall

The second system continues the vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The vocal parts have rests, and the piano accompaniment continues. The lyrics "and all flesh — shall" are written below the vocal staves.

see it to - geth - er,
and all flesh shall see it to - geth - er;

The third system continues the vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The vocal parts have rests, and the piano accompaniment continues. The lyrics "see it to - geth - er," and "and all flesh shall see it to - geth - er;" are written below the vocal staves.

B

and all flesh — shall see it to - geth - - -

and all flesh — shall see it to - geth - -

for the mouth of the Lord hath spok-en

For the mouth of the Lord hath spok-en

B

er; for the mouth of the Lord hath spok - en

er, and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

it; and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

it; and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

C

it;

er, and all flesh, and all flesh — shall see it to - geth - er;

er, and all flesh — shall see it to - geth - - er; the

er; for the

C

and all flesh— shall see it to - geth - er;
 and all flesh— shall see it to - geth - er;
 mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it.
 mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it.

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all
 And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all flesh— shall
 And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all flesh— shall
 And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all

flesh— shall see it to - geth - er; the mouth of the Lord hath
 see it to - geth - er; and the glo - ry, the glory of the
 see it, shall see it to - geth - er;
 flesh— shall see it to - geth - er;

spok - en it,
 Lord shall be re - - veal - ed, and all
 and all flesh -
 and all flesh -

for the mouth of the Lord hath
 flesh - shall see it to - geth - er; for the
 shall see it to - geth - er; the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the
 shall see it to - geth - er;

spok - en it, hath - spok - - - en it;
 mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it; and all
 Lord shall be re - - veal - - ed,
 and the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - ed, **E**

ff

and the glo-ry, the glo-ry, the
 flesh— shall see it to- geth-er;
 and all flesh— shall see it to- geth-er;
 and all flesh shall see it to- geth-er;

glo-ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - - - ed,
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re -
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall

and all flesh— shall
 veal - - - ed, re - veal-ed, and all flesh— shall
 shall be re - veal - - ed, and all flesh— shall
 be re - veal - - ed, re - veal - - ed; for the mouth

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - - er; for the mouth of the

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - - er; for the mouth of the

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - - er; for the mouth of the

of the Lord hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the Lord, — the

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the Lord, — the

Lord — hath spok - - en it

Lord — hath spok - - en it.

mouth of the Lord — hath spok - - en it.

mouth of the Lord — hath spok - - en it.

№ 5. - RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"THUS SAITH THE LORD"

Haggai ii: 6, 7. - Malachi, iii: 1

Andante (♩ = 76)

BASS SOLO

Thus saith the Lord, the Lord of Hosts:

Yet once a lit-tle while, and I will shake

the heav'ns and the earth, the sea and the dry land;

A and I will shake, and I will shake

pp

all na-tions; I'll

shake the heav'ns, the earth, the sea, the

dry land, all na-tions, I'll shake, and the de -

sire

cresc.

*Other editions have *C* here; according to the original score, however, *F* is correct.

of all na - tions shall come.

B *Recit.*

The Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to His tem-ple, ev'n the

mes-sen-ger of the cov - e - nant, whom ye de - light in;

Be-hold, he shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts.

№ 6. - AIR FOR BASS

"BUT WHO MAY ABIDE THE DAY OF HIS COMING?"

Malachi iii: 2

Larghetto (♩ = 88)

BASS SOLO A

But who may a -

bide the day of His com-ing? and who shall stand when

He ap - pear-eth? who shall stand when

B

He — ap — pear-eth? But who may a — bide, but

who may a — bide the day of His com-ing? and

who shall stand when He ap — pear-eth?

C

and who shall stand when —

— He ap — pear —

eth? when He ap - pear -

D

eth?

Prestissimo (♩ = 138)

pp

cresc.

f

For He is like a re -

p

fin - er's fire,

f

for He is like — a re -

fin - - - - -

- er's — fire. —

E

Who shall stand when He ap -

pear - eth? For He is like a re -

fin -

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

- er's fire, for

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *cresc.*

He is like a re - fin -

f

- er's fire,

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

and who shall stand when He ap - pear-eth?

p *colla voce*

F Larghetto (Tempo I)

But who may a-bide the day of His coming?

and who shall stand, and who shall stand when He ap-

peareth? when He ap - peareth?

G Prestissimo

For He is like a re-fin-er's

fire, like a re-fin-er's

fire, and who shall stand when He,

when He ap - - pear-eth? and who shall

stand when He ap - -

pear - eth? For He is

like a re - fin - - - - er's

fire, _____ and who shall

f *p*

stand when He ap - - -

pear - eth, when He ap - - -

pear - eth? For He is

f *p*

like a re - - fin - -

f *p* *f* *p*

First system of music. The vocal line (soprano) has a melodic line with some grace notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a repeating eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Dynamics are marked *f* and *p*.

I Adagio

Second system of music, marked **I Adagio**. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "er's fire, for He is like a re-fin-er's". The piano accompaniment features a *cresc.* marking and a *mf* dynamic.

Prestissimo

Third system of music, marked **Prestissimo**. The vocal line has the word "fire.". The piano accompaniment features a fast, rhythmic pattern. The piano part starts with a *f* dynamic.

Fourth system of music, continuing the piano accompaniment with a fast, rhythmic pattern.

Fifth system of music, concluding the piano accompaniment with a fast, rhythmic pattern.

Nº 7.- CHORUS
"AND HE SHALL PURIFY"

Malachi iii: 3

Allegro
SOPRANO

mf
And He shall pu - ri - fy, and

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 72)

mp

He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of Le - vi,

mf
And He shall

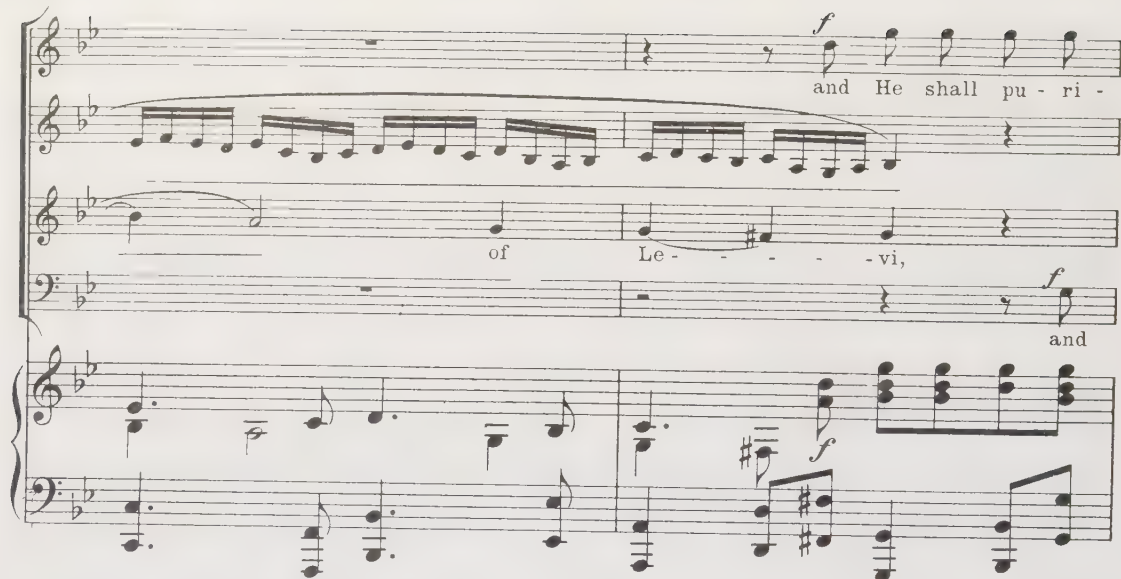
pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy

mf And He shall pu - ri - fy, *mf* And He shall pu - ri - fy

the sons of Le - - - vi, **A**

and He shall pu - ri - fy

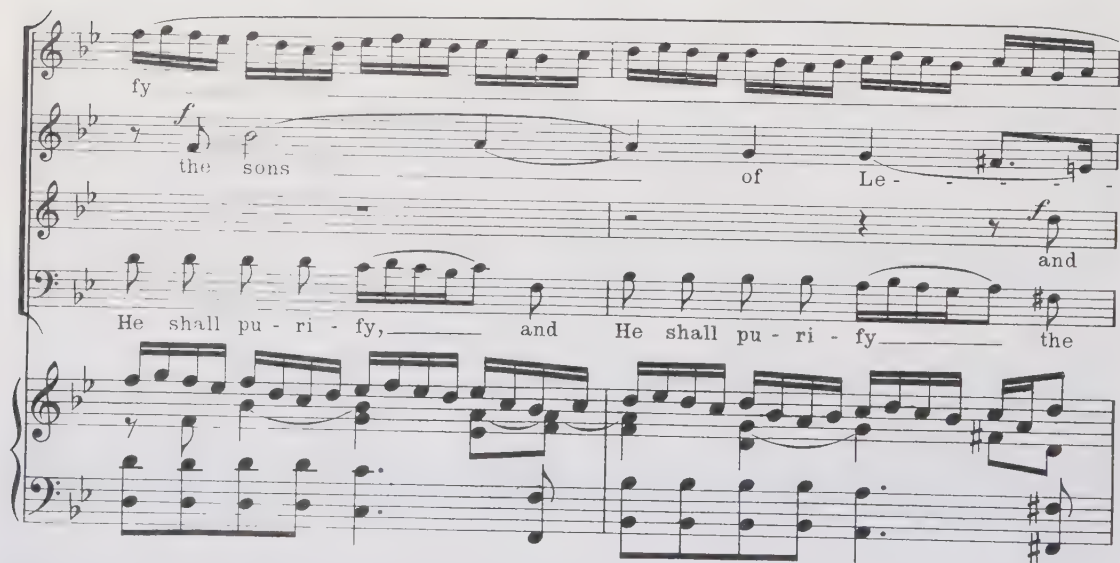
the sons



and He shall pu - ri -

of Le - - - - vi,

and

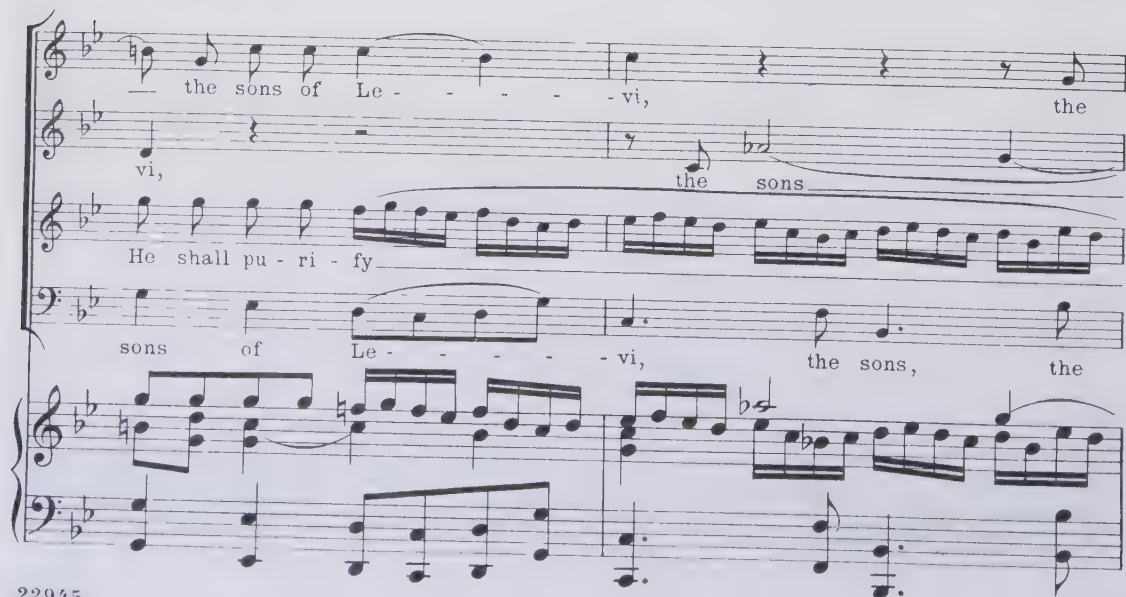


fy

the sons of Le -

and

He shall pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy the



the sons of Le - - - - vi, the

vi, the sons

He shall pu - ri - fy

sons of Le - - - - vi, the sons, the

B

sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

the sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

B

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall

ness, in right - eous - ness and He shall

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall

pu - - ri - fy,

pu - - ri - fy,

mf pu - - ri - fy, shall pu - ri - fy

mf

mf and He shall pu - ri -

and He shall pu - - ri - - fy,

and He shall pu - - ri - - fy,

f the sons of Le - - vi,

C

fy, shall

and He shall

and He shall

and He shall

C

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy, and

and He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the sons_ of_

and He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of

He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of Le - - vi, the sons of

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

and He shall pu - ri - fy and He shall

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

D

pu - ri - fy the sons

and He shall pu - ri - fy

and He shall pu - ri - fy, shall pu - ri -

D

and He shall pu - ri - fy,

of Le - - vi,

the sons of

fy the sons of Le - - vi, the

shall pu - ri -

Le - - vi,

sons of Le - - -

The first system of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a vocal line with rests and a few notes at the end. The third staff is a vocal line with the lyrics 'Le - - vi,'. The fourth staff is a vocal line with the lyrics 'sons of Le - - -'. The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major).

and He shall pu - ri - fy

fy, shall pu - ri - fy,

shall pu - ri - fy the sons

vi, and

The second system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with the lyrics 'and He shall pu - ri - fy'. The second staff is a vocal line with the lyrics 'fy, shall pu - ri - fy,'. The third staff is a vocal line with the lyrics 'shall pu - ri - fy the sons'. The fourth staff is a vocal line with the lyrics 'vi, and'. The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major).

the sons

shall pu - ri - fy the

of Le - - - - - vi, the

He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the

The first system of the musical score, featuring vocal and piano parts. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) are in B-flat major and 4/4 time. The piano accompaniment is in the same key and time. The lyrics are: "the sons shall pu - ri - fy the of Le - - - - - vi, the He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the".

E *ff*

of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

ff

sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

ff

sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

ff

sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

E *ff*

The second system of the musical score, featuring vocal and piano parts. The vocal parts are in B-flat major and 4/4 time. The piano accompaniment is in the same key and time. The lyrics are: "of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer". The system ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to B major.

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous -

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

mf

Nº 8.— RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

“BEHOLD! A VIRGIN SHALL CONCEIVE”

Isaiah vii: 14.— Matt. i: 23

ALTO SOLO

Be-hold! a vir-gin shall con-ceive, and bear a son,

and shall call his name Em-man-u-el: God with us.

Nº 9.— AIR FOR ALTO, AND CHORUS

“O THOU THAT TELLEST GOOD TIDINGS TO ZION”

Isaiah xl: 9

Andante (♩ = 144)

Alto Solo

0 *p*

A

thou that tell-est good ti-dings to Zi-on,

get thee up in-to the high moun-tain!

p *mf*

O thou that tell-est good

p

B

ti-dings to Zi-on, get thee

mf *p*

up in - to the high moun -

- tain! get thee up in - to the high

moun -

- tain!

C

p

thou that tell-est good ti-dings to Je-ru-sa-lem, lift

mf *p*

up thy voice with strength! lift it

up, be not a-fraid! Say un-to the

D

cit-ies of Ju-dah, say un-to the cit-ies of Ju-dah,

Be - hold your God! be - hold your God! Say

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be -

hold your God! be - hold your God!

be - hold your God!

0

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on,

F

a - rise, shine, for thy light is come;

p *mf*

a - rise, a -

p

rise, — a - rise, shine, for thy light is come,

p *mf*

and the glo - - - - -

p

- ry of the Lord, the

mf

G

glo - ry of the Lord is

p

ris - en, is ris - en up - on thee, is ris - en, is

ris - en up - on thee, the glo - ry, the

glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord

is ris - en up - on thee.

colla voce

CHORUS

H

SOPRANO

O thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, good

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

H

O thou that tell - est good

ti - dings to Je - ru - sa - lem,

O thou that tell - est good

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on,

ti - dings to Zi - on, good ti - dings to Je - ru - sa - lem,

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, good ti - dings to Zi - on, a -

ti - dings to Zi - on, to Zi - on,

O thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, a -

I

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

I

L.H.

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

L.H.

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

L.H.

ris - en up - - - - on thee. 0 *ff*

ris - en up - - - - on thee. 0 *ff*

ris - en up - - - - on thee. 0 *ff*

ris - en up - - - - on thee. 0 *ff*

K

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say *ff*

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say *ff*

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say *ff*

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say *ff*

K

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

f

hold, be - - hold, — the

hold, be - - hold, — the

hold, be - - hold, the

hold, be - - hold, the

mf

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord, the

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

The first system of the musical score consists of four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves are arranged in a four-part setting (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The piano accompaniment is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are "glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord," repeated across the four vocal parts.

the glo - - - ry of the

glo - - - ry of the Lord

the glo - - - ry of the

the glo - - - ry of the

The second system of the musical score continues the four-part vocal setting and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are "the glo - - - ry of the" repeated across the four vocal parts, with "Lord" appearing in the Alto part. The piano accompaniment continues with a treble and bass staff. The key signature remains one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

is ris - en up - on thee.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

allargando

L

tr

f

The musical score is written for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal parts have lyrics: "Lord is ris - en up - on thee." The piano part features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated figures, block chords, and melodic lines. A tempo change to *allargando* is indicated in the middle of the first system. The second system begins with a **L** (Lento) marking. The score concludes with a final cadence in the piano part.

Nº 10.- RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"FOR BEHOLD, DARKNESS SHALL COVER THE EARTH"

Isaiah lx: 2,3

Andante larghetto (♩ = 72)

Piano introduction in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a slower, more rhythmic accompaniment. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading into the vocal entry.

Piano accompaniment for the first vocal entry. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern, and the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

BASS SOLO

For be - hold,

dark - ness shall

Piano accompaniment for the first vocal entry. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern, and the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

cov - er the earth,

and gross dark - ness the

Piano accompaniment for the second vocal entry. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern, and the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

peo - ple,

and gross dark - ness the peo-ple:

Piano accompaniment for the third vocal entry. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern, and the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

A

but the Lord shall a - rise

poco cresc.

up - on thee, and His

glo - - - ry shall be seen up - on thee, and His

glo - - - ry shall be seen up - on thee. And the Gentiles shall

come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy ris - ing.

f

No 11.- AIR FOR BASS

"THE PEOPLE THAT WALKED IN DARKNESS"

Isalah ix: 2

Larghetto (♩ = 72)

The first system of the piano introduction, featuring a treble and bass staff in D major. The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking towards the end of the system.

The first system of the vocal and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is a Bass Solo. The lyrics are: "The peo - ple that walk - ed in dark - - - ness, that". The piano accompaniment starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a piano (*p*) marking.

The second system of the vocal and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "walk - ed in dark - - - - ness, the". A section marked 'A' begins in the vocal line. The piano accompaniment includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) and a piano (*p*) marking.

The third system of the vocal and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "peo - ple that walk - ed, that walk - ed in darkness have seen a great light, have". The piano accompaniment includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

The fourth system of the vocal and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "seen a great light, the peo - ple that walk - ed, that". The piano accompaniment includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) and a piano (*p*) marking.

walk-ed in darkness have seen a great light,

mf

B

the peo-ple that walk-ed, that walk-ed in dark-ness, that

p

walk-ed in dark - ness, the peo-ple that walk-ed in dark -

- ness have seen a great light, have seen a great light,

a great light, have seen a great light:

mf

C

and

they that dwell, that dwell in the land of the shad -

- ow of death, and

they that dwell, that dwell in the land, that dwell in the land of the

shad-ow of death, up -

D

on — them hath the light shin — ed, and

they that dwell, — that dwell in the land of the shad —

— ow of death, up — on — them hath the

light — shin — ed, up — on — them hath the light shin — ed.

mf *p* *mf*

Nº 12. - CHORUS

"FOR UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN"

Isaiah ix: 6

Andante allegro (♩ = 76)



A SOPRANO

For un-to us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is given, un-to

The vocal line begins with a half note 'For' followed by eighth notes 'un-to us a Child is born,'. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

us a Son is giv-en, for un-to

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

For un-to us a Child is born,

Three vocal staves (Alto, Tenor, Bass) with rests, indicating they enter later in the phrase. The piano accompaniment continues beneath them.



us a Child is born:

un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

B

p For un-to us a Child is born,

us a Son is giv-en:

p For un-to

B

un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

us a Child is born,

us a Son is giv-en, un-to us a Son is

un-to us a Son is giv-en:

and the gov-ern-ment shall

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul

be up-on His shoul - - - der, up-on His shoul-der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

D

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

D

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace. *p* Un-to

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

p

us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is

p For un-to us a Child is born,

Un-to us a Child is born,
giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall
un-to us a Son is giv-en:
be up-on His shoul -
and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul -
and His Name shall be call - ed Won - der-ful,
and His Name shall be call - ed Won - der-ful,
and His Name shall be call - ed Won - der-ful,
and His Name shall be call - ed Won - der-ful,

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace. For un - to

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace. Un - to us a Child is born,

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

us a Child is born,

For un - to us a Child is born, un - to

For un - to us a Child is born, un - to

un-to us a Son is

un-to us a Son is

"s a Son is giv-en:

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der;

be up-on His shoul-der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

Name shall be call - ed Won - - der - ful,
 Name shall be call - ed Won - - der - ful,
 Name shall be call - ed Won - - der - ful,
 Name shall be call - ed Won - - der - ful,

Coun - - sel - lor, The might - y God, The
 Coun - - sel - lor, The might - y God, The
 Coun - - sel - lor, The might - y God, The
 Coun - - sel - lor, The might - y God, The

ev - er - last - ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un - to
 ev - er - last - ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un - to
 ev - er - last - ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un - to
 ev - er - last - ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. Un - to us a Child is born, un - to

us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment, the gov-ern-ment shall giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment, the gov-ern-ment shall giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment, the gov-ern-ment shall giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment, the gov-ern-ment shall giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

be up - on His shoul - - - der, and the gov - ern - ment shall

be up - on His shoul - der, and the gov - ern - ment shall

and the gov - ern - ment, the gov - ern - ment shall

and the gov - ern - ment, the gov - ern - ment shall

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

The might-y God, The ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace, The

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

Nº 13.
PASTORAL SYMPHONY

Larghetto (♩ = 132)

mezzo piano

cresc.

dim.

A
p

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system is marked 'Larghetto (♩ = 132)' and 'mezzo piano'. The second system features a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The third system features a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The fourth system is marked 'A' and 'p' (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The first system begins with a *cresc.* marking. The second measure of the system includes a *più cresc.* marking.
- System 2:** The second system includes a *dim.* marking followed by a *mf* marking.
- System 3:** The third system is marked with a large **B** above the staff. It includes a *fp* marking and a *tr* (trill) marking.
- System 4:** The fourth system includes a *tr* (trill) marking.
- System 5:** The fifth system includes a *cresc.* marking.
- System 6:** The sixth system includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

No 14. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"THERE WERE SHEPHERDS ABIDING IN THE FIELD"

Luke ii: 8

SOPRANO SOLO

There were shepherds a-bid-ing in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

pp

The musical score for the Soprano Solo is in C major, 4/4 time. The vocal line begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment consists of sustained chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand, marked *pp*.

RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND LO! THE ANGEL OF THE LORD CAME UPON THEM"

Luke ii: 9

Andante (♩ = 56)

SOPRANO SOLO

And lo! the an-gel of the

Lord came up-on them, and the glo-ry of the

Lord shone round a-bout them, and they were sore a-fraid.

p

The musical score for the Soprano Solo is in C major, 4/4 time, marked Andante. The vocal line begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment consists of sustained chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand, marked *p*.

No 15. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM"

Luke ii: 10, 11

SOPRANO SOLO

And the an-gel said un-to them, Fear not: for be-

pp

hold, I bring you good ti-dings of great joy, which shall

be to all peo-ple. For un-to you is born this

p

day in the cit-y of Da-vid a Sav-iour, which is Christ the Lord.

p

Nº 16. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND SUDDENLY THERE WAS WITH THE ANGEL"

Luke 11: 13

Allegro (♩ = 72)

Piano introduction in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. The dynamic is marked *pp* (pianissimo).

SOPRANO SOLO

First system of the soprano solo. The vocal line begins with a whole rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the same arpeggiated pattern. The lyrics "And sud - den-ly there was with the" are written below the vocal line.

Second system of the soprano solo. The vocal line continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the same arpeggiated pattern. The lyrics "an - gel a mul - ti-tude of the heav'nly host" are written below the vocal line.

Third system of the soprano solo. The vocal line concludes with a half note G4 and a quarter rest. The piano accompaniment continues with the same arpeggiated pattern. The lyrics "prais-ing God, and say - - ing:" are written below the vocal line. The piano part ends with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

Nº 17. - CHORUS

"GLORY TO GOD"

Luke II: 14

Allegro *)

SOPRANO *mp*
 GLO - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

ALTO *mp*
 GLO - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

TENOR *mp*
 GLO - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

BASS
 GLO - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Allegro (♩ = 80)

mp

high - - - - - est,

high - - - - - est,

high - - - - - est, *mf* and peace on

mf and peace on

mf

*) Original score has here "da lontano e un poco piano" (as from a distance, and rather softly)

A *f*

Glo - ry to God,

Glo - ry to God,

earth,

earth,

A *f*

glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

high - - - est,

high - - - est,

high - - - est, and peace on earth,

and peace on earth,

f *p*

B

good - will to - - wards

good - - will to - - wards men,

good - will to - - wards men,

B

good-will to - - wards men, to-wards men, good - will

men, to-wards men, good-will to - - wards men, to - wards

to - - wards men, good - will to - wards

good - will to - wards men,

to - wards men, to - - wards men.

men, good - - will to - wards men.

men, good - - - will to - wards men.

good - - - will to - wards men.

C *ff*

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

C

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

good-will to - - wards men, to - - - wards

good - - will to - - wards men, to-wards

D

good-will, good-will, good-will, good-will to - - wards
men, good-will, good-will, good-will, good - -
men, good-will, good-will, good-will, good - -
good-will, good-will, good-will, good - - will

D

men, good-will to - - wards men.
will towards men. good-will to - - wards men.
will towards men, good-will to - - wards men.
to - - wards men, good - - will to - - wards men.

mf

men, good-will to - - wards men.
will towards men. good-will to - - wards men.
will towards men, good-will to - - wards men.
to - - wards men, good - - will to - - wards men.

p

men, good-will to - - wards men.
will towards men. good-will to - - wards men.
will towards men, good-will to - - wards men.
to - - wards men, good - - will to - - wards men.

pp

NO 18. - AIR FOR SOPRANO
 "REJOICE GREATLY, O DAUGHTER OF ZION!"

Zechariah ix: 9, 10

Allegro (♩ = 88)

The first system of the piano introduction consists of two staves. The right staff (treble clef) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, creating a rhythmic pattern. The left staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic foundation with longer note values, including half and quarter notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C).

The second system continues the piano introduction and includes a soprano solo. The right staff is labeled "SOPRANO SOLO" and "A". It begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line starting on a whole note. The lyrics "Re-joyce, re -" are written below the staff. The piano accompaniment continues in the left staff, with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the first measure and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the second measure. The left staff features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

The third system continues the soprano solo and piano accompaniment. The right staff has the lyrics "joyce, re-joyce great-ly, re-joyce,". The piano accompaniment in the left staff features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the previous systems.

The fourth system concludes the piece. The right staff has the lyrics "O daugh-ter of Zi - on!". The piano accompaniment in the left staff features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a final chord in the right staff and a sustained bass note in the left staff.

O daughter of Zi-on! re-joyce, re-joyce,

re-joyce!

O daugh-ter of Zi-on! Re - joyce — great-ly,

shout, O daugh-ter of Je-ru-sa-lem: be-

hold, thy king com-eth un - to thee, be -

mf *p*

hold, thy king cometh un - to thee, cometh un-to thee;

f

C *Meno mosso*

He is - the

p *f* *p*

right - - eous Sav-iour, and he shall speak

cresc. *p*

peace un-to the hea - - then, he shall speak peace, he shall speak

This system features a vocal melody in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The vocal line begins with a half note 'peace', followed by a quarter note 'un-to', a half note 'hea', and a full rest. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

peace, peace, he shall speak peace un-to the hea - -

The vocal melody continues with a half note 'peace', a quarter note 'peace', and a half note 'he shall speak'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

D
- - then, he is the right - - eous

This system is marked with a 'D' time signature. The vocal melody begins with a half note '- - then,' followed by a quarter note 'he', a half note 'is', a quarter note 'the', a half note 'right', and a full rest. The piano accompaniment features a more complex pattern with sixteenth notes in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Sav - iour, and he shall speak, he shall speak peace,

The vocal melody continues with a half note 'Sav - iour,', a quarter note 'and', a half note 'he shall speak', a quarter note 'he shall speak', and a half note 'peace,'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same pattern as the previous system.

peace, he shall speak peace un-to the hea - - -

The vocal melody begins with a half note 'peace,', followed by a quarter note 'he shall speak', a half note 'peace', a quarter note 'un-to', a half note 'hea', and a full rest. The piano accompaniment continues with the same pattern as the previous system, ending with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking.

E

then. *a tempo* Re-joice, re-

f *p*

joice, re-joyce ——— great-ly,

f

re-joyce

p

great-ly, O daugh - ter of

mf *p*

F

Zi-on! shout, O daughter of Je - ru - sa - lem!

mf *p* *mf*

Be-hold, thy king com-eth un - to thee, re-joyce,

p

re-joyce

mf *p*

and shout, shout, shout, shout, re-joyce

p

greatly,

f

G

re - joyce great-ly, O daugh-ter of Zi - on! shout,

p *cresc.*

— O daugh-ter of Je - - ru - sa - lem! Be-hold, thy

king com-eth un - - to thee, be-hold, thy king com-eth un - to

ad lib.

colla voce

thee.

f

p

f

A

He shall feed

He shall feed His flock like a shep - - herd, and

p

He shall ga - ther the lambs with His arm, with His arm,

cresc.

B

and car - ry them in His bo - som, and

p

gen - tly lead those that are with young, and gen - tly lead those, and

gen - - tly lead those that are with young.

mf

SOPRANO SOLO

*) C

**)

Come un - to Him, all ye that la - bour, come

un - to Him, ye that are heav-y la-den, and He will give you rest.

*) Come un - to Him, all ye that la - bour, come

un - to Him, ye that are heav-y la-den, and He will give you rest.

D
Take His yoke up-on you, and learn of Him, for

*) Often sung thus:

Come un - to Him,

**)

come un-to Him, ye that are heav-y

He is meek and low-ly of heart, and ye shall find rest, and

ye shall find rest un-to your souls.

Take His yoke up-on you, and learn of Him, for He is meek and

low-ly of heart, and ye shall find rest, and ye shall find rest un-to your souls.

dim.

Nº 21. - CHORUS

"HIS YOKE IS EASY, AND HIS BURTHEN IS LIGHT"

Matthew xi: 30

Allegro

SOPRANO

His yoke is ea -

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 69)

p

- sy, His bur-then is light, His bur-then, His bur - then is light,

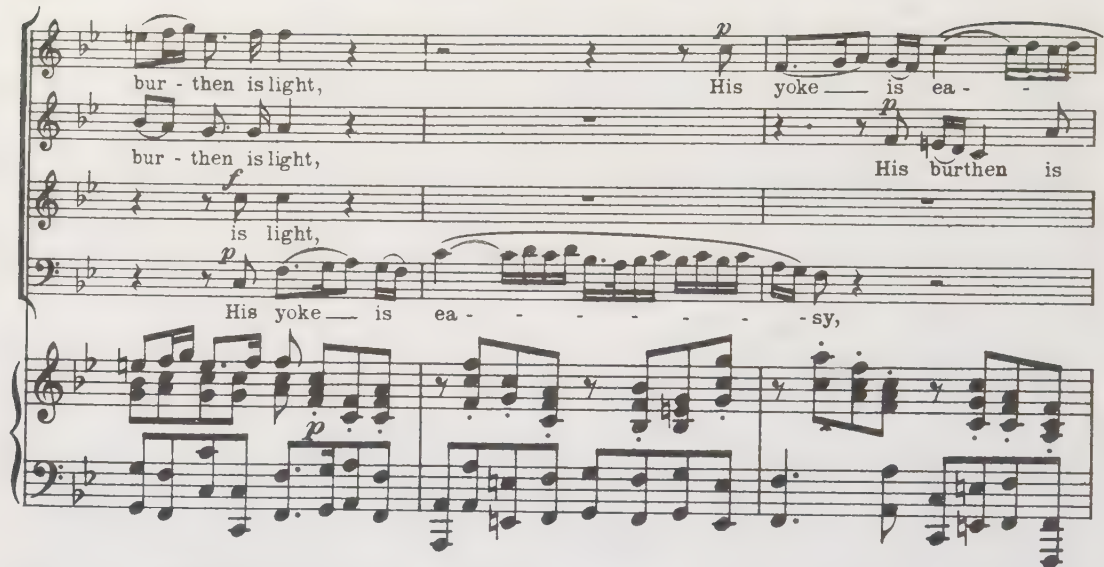
His yoke is

His yoke — is ea — — — sy, His
 ea — — — sy, His bur-then is light, His burthen is
 His yoke — is —

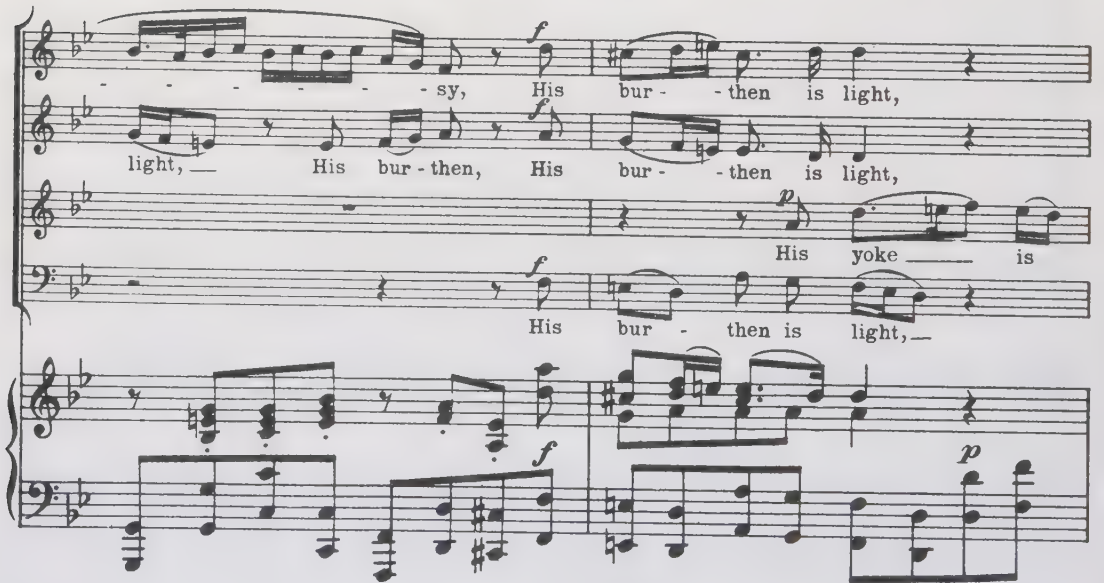
A *mf* *dim.*
 His burthen is
 burthen is light, His bur - then is light, *dim.*
 light, His burthen, His bur-then, His bur - then is light, is
 ea - - - sy, His bur-then, His bur - then is light,

A
 light, His bur-then, His bur - then is light, His burthen, His
 light, His bur-then is light,
 His burthen, His bur - then is light,

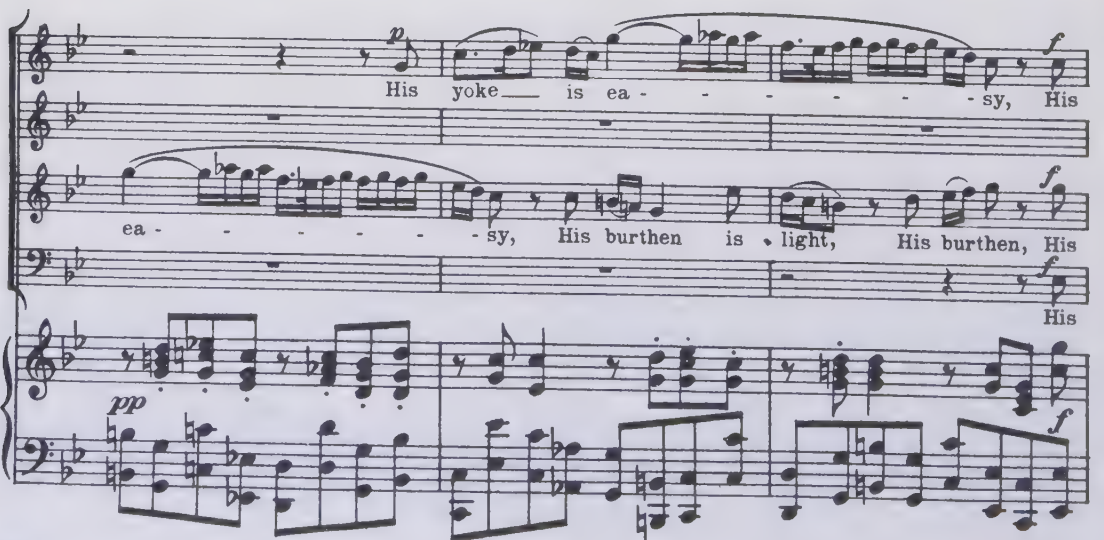
p *pp*



bur - then is light, His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy,
 bur - then is light, His burthen is
 is light,
 His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy,



- sy, His bur - - then is light,
 light, — His bur - then, His bur - - then is light,
 His yoke — is
 His bur - then is light, —



His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy, His
 ea - - - - - sy, His burthen is light, His burthen, His
 His

B

bur - then is light,
His yoke — is ea - - - sy,
bur - then is light, *p*
bur - then is light, His yoke — is ea - - -

B

p *)

p

His burthen is light, His burthen, His
His burthen is light, *p* His burthen, His bur - then is
His burthen is light,
- sy, His burthen, His

bur - then, His bur - - then is light, His
light, His bur - - then is light,
His bur - then, His bur - - then is
bur - then, His bur - - then, His bur - then, His bur - - then is

*) Original score has in bass here:



C

yoke — is ea — — — — — - sy, His bur-then is light,

light, *p* His bur-then is

light, His yoke — is ea — — — — — - sy, His

C

His bur-then is light, His bur-then, His

His bur-then is light, His bur-then is light, His bur-then is

light, is light, His bur - then is

bur-then is light, is light, His bur - then is

bur-then, His bur - then, His bur -

light, His bur-then is light, His bur -

light, is light, His bur -

light, is light, His bur -

D

- then is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His yoke is

- sy and His bur - then is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His burthen is
 ea - sy, His burthen is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His bur - then is
 - sy, His burthen is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His bur - then is
 - sy, His burthen is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His bur - then is

ff

light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - then is light.
 light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - then is light.
 light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - then is light.
 light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - then is light.

ff

PART II

Nº 22. - CHORUS

"BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD"

John i: 29

Largo

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Musical score for the beginning of the Chorus. It includes four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Largo' with a tempo indicator of 80 (♩ = 80). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piano part begins with a forte (f) dynamic and features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for the vocal entries and piano accompaniment. The vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) enter with the lyrics "Be - hold the Lamb of God,". The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The key signature remains two flats. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with a forte (f) dynamic marking at the beginning of the piano part.

be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a -
 God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a -
 hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of God, that

cresc.

way, taketh a way the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of
 way the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of
 tak - eth a-way the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, be -
 tak - eth a-way the sins of the world.

cresc.

God, the Lamb of God, of God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the
 God, be - hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the
 hold the Lamb of God, be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the
 Be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the

*) Original score has here :



and here **)



B

sins of the world, of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, be -
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the

B

hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the world,
 Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the sins, the
 Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the
 Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the

mf

that tak - eth a - way *mf*
 sins of the world, the sins of the world, that
 sins of the world, the sins of the world,
 sins of the world, the sins of the world,

C

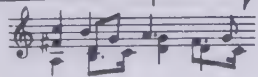
the sins of the world, —
 tak - eth a - way the sins, the sins of the world, — the sins of the
mf that tak - eth a - way — the sins of the world, — the sins of the
mf that tak - eth a - way the sins of the world, the sins of the

C

— the sins of the world, that tak - - eth a - way the sins of the
 world, the sins of the world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the
 world, the sins of the world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the
 world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the

world.
 world.
 world.
 world.

*) Original score:



Nº 23. - AIR FOR ALTO
"HE WAS DESPISED"

Isaiah liii: 3; 1: 6

Largo (♩ = 76)

Isaiah III: 1-6

Largo (♩ = 76)

f *p* *f* *p*

ALTO SOLO A

He was des-pis-ed,

des-pis-ed and re-ject-ed, re-

ject-ed of men; a man of sor-rows,

pp

*) Original score: 

a man of sor - - rows, and ac - quainted with grief, —

— a man of sor-rows, and ac-quainted with grief.

He

was des-pis-ed, re-ject-ed, He was des-

*) Original score has a^b here, but usually $a^{\sharp}$ is sung instead.

pis-ed and re-ject-ed of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with

grief, — a man of sor-rows, and ac - quaint-ed with grief.

C

He was despis - ed, re-ject-ed; a man of

pp *fp*

sorrows, and acquainted with grief, and acquainted with grief, —

a man of sorrows, and ac-quainted with grief.

D

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment in B-flat major. The piano part has a complex, rhythmic texture with many sixteenth notes.

Fine **E**

He gave His back to the

Fine *Un poco piano*

Second system of musical notation. It begins with a vocal line and piano accompaniment, followed by a section marked 'Un poco piano' with a more active piano accompaniment.

smit-ers, He gave His back to the

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts with the lyrics 'smit-ers, He gave His back to the'.

smit-ers, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts with the lyrics 'smit-ers, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the'.

hair, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts with the lyrics 'hair, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the'.

hair, and his cheeks to them that plucked off the

F
hair: He hid not His face from shame and

spit-ting, He hid not His face from shame,—

from shame,— He hid not His

face from shame,— from shame and spitting.

D. C.

p *D. C.*

Nº 24. - CHORUS
"SURELY HE HATH BORNE OUR GRIEFS"

Isaiah liii: 4, 5

Largo e staccato (♩ = 72)

★)

Piano

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath
Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath
Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath
Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

★) Many editions have  here; according to Händel's score,  is correct.

borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,
borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,
borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,
borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,

sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and
sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and
sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and
sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and

car-ried our sor-rows. *mf*
car-ried our sor-rows. He
car-ried our sor-rows.
car-ried our sor-rows.

A *mf*

He was wound-ed for our trans-gres-sions, He was

was wound-ed for our trans-gres-sions, He was

He was wound-ed for our trans-gres-sions, He was

He was wound-ed for our trans-gres-sions, He was

A *mf*

bruis-ed, He was bruis-ed for our in-

bruis-ed, He was bruis-ed for our in-

bruis-ed, He was bruis-ed for our in-

bruis-ed, He was bruis-ed for our in-

i-quities, the chas-tise-ment, the chas-

i-quities, the chas-tise-ment, the chas-

i-quities, the chas-tise-ment, the chas-

i-quities, the chas-tise-ment, the chas-

tise - ment of our peace

the chas - tise - - ment of our peace

tise - - - - - ment of our peace

the chas - tise - - ment of our peace

The first system of the musical score consists of four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are in a four-part setting, with the lyrics "tise - ment of our peace" and "the chas - tise - - ment of our peace". The piano accompaniment features a complex, rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a simpler, harmonic line in the left hand.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

The second system of the musical score consists of four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are in a four-part setting, with the lyrics "was up - - on Him.". The piano accompaniment features a complex, rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a simpler, harmonic line in the left hand.

attacca

The third system of the musical score consists of a piano accompaniment. It features a complex, rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a simpler, harmonic line in the left hand. The word "attacca" is written at the end of the system.

№ 25. - CHORUS

"AND WITH HIS STRIPES WE ARE HEALED"

Isaiah lili: 5

Alla breve. Moderato

SOPRANO

And with His stripes we are heal - - ed,

ALTO

And with His

TENOR

BASS

Alla breve. Moderato ($\text{♩} = 88$)

mf

and with His stripes we are heal - - - - ed,

stripes we are heal - - - -

mf

And

mf

we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are heal -
 ed, and with His stripes we are heal -
 with His stripes we are heal -

ed, we are heal - - ed,
 - ed, and with His stripes we are
 - ed, and with His stripes we are heal - ed, we are
 And with His stripes we are heal -

B
 and with His stripes we are heal -
 healed,
 heal - - - - ed, and
 - ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

B

ed,

and with His stripes we are heal-

with His stripes we are heal-

-ed, and

C

and with His stripes we are heal-

-ed,

with His stripes we are heal-

-ed,

and with His stripes

-ed,

-ed, and with His

120

The musical score is written for four parts: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Piano. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The Soprano part begins with a rest followed by the lyrics 'and with His stripes'. The Alto part has the lyrics 'we are heal-' followed by a long note. The Tenor part has the lyrics 'are heal-' followed by a long note. The Piano part has the lyrics 'stripes we are heal-' followed by a long note. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system ends with a double bar line and the word 'D'. The second system begins with a double bar line and the word 'D'. The lyrics 'ed,' appear at the end of the first system and 'ed,' at the end of the second system. The piano part features a complex accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

D

and with His stripes

we are heal-

are heal-

stripes we are heal-

D

ed,

ed,

and with His

we are heal - ed, and with His
and with His stripes we are heal -
stripes we are heal - ed,
and with His stripes we are heal - ed,

Musical score for "The Old Rugged Cross". The score is written for a vocal soloist and a four-part choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked "Moderato".

Vocal Solo: The soloist begins with the lyrics "The old rugged cross" and continues with "we are healed, and with His stripes we are healed, and with His stripes we are healed, and with His stripes we are".

Choir: The choir enters with the lyrics "The old rugged cross" and continues with "we are healed, and with His stripes we are healed, and with His stripes we are healed, and with His stripes we are".

The score includes a large "E" marking above the vocal soloist's part, indicating a specific musical section or phrase. The lyrics are printed below the corresponding musical staves.

heal -

ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

heal - ed, are heal -

F

and with His stripes we are heal -

ed,

ed,

and with His stripes we are heal -

ed,

and with His

F

L.H.

Adagio

ed.

and with His stripes we are heal -

ed.

ed.

ed.

stripes we are heal -

ed.

Adagio

attacca

Nº 26. - CHORUS

"ALL WE LIKE SHEEP HAVE GONE ASTRAY"

Isaiah LIII: 6

Allegro moderato

SOPRANO
All we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a-stray,

ALTO
All we like sheep, all we like sheep,

TENOR
All we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a-stray,

BASS
All we like sheep, all we like sheep,

Allegro moderato (♩ = 92)

all we like sheep, all we like

all we like sheep, all we like

all we like sheep, all we like

all we like sheep, all we like

sheep; we have turn -

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep; we have

sheep have gone a - stray;

A

- ed ev'-ry one to his own way.

we have turn -

turn - ed

All we like

- ed ev'-ry one to his own way, ev'-ry one to his own way. All we like

ev'-ry one to his own way. All we like

All we like

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

B

we have turn - ed,

we have turn -

B

we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to

we have turned, we have

- ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turned ev-'ry

we have

C

his own way, — to his own way, we have turn - ed
 turned ev-'ry one — to his own way, we have
 one — to his own way, we have turn - ed
 turned ev-'ry one — to his own way,

C

ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 ev-'ry one to his own way; all

we like sheep have gone a - stray, —
 we like sheep have gone a - stray, —
 we like sheep have
 we like sheep

have gone a - stray;

gone a - stray,

have gone a - stray;

D

we have turn - ed ev-'ry

we have turn - ed,

we have

D

one to his own way,

we have turn - ed, we have

we have turned, we have turn - ed

turn - ed, we have turned, we have

turn-ed ev-'ry one to his own way,
ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn-ed ev-'ry
ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn-ed ev-'ry one to his own
turn-ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn-ed ev-'ry

we have turned ev-'ry one to his own way, ————— to his own way; all
 one to his own way, ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 way, we have turned ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 one, ev-'ry one to his own way, ev-'ry one to his own way; all

E

we like sheep, all we like sheep
 we like sheep, all we like sheep
 we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a - stray;
 we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a - stray;

have gone a - stray;

have gone a - stray;

we have

we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed, we have

turn - ed, we have turn - ed

F

ev-'ry one to his own way,

we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have

turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way,

ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn -

F

we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed

turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, ev - 'ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed

turn - ed ev - 'ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev - 'ry one to ev - 'ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev - 'ry one to ev - 'ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev - 'ry one to

G Adagio

mf

his own way; and the Lord hath laid on
his own way; and the
his own way; and the Lord hath
his own way; and the Lord hath laid on Him,

G Adagio (♩ = 60)

cresc.
Him, and the Lord hath laid on Him, hath laid on Him,
cresc.
Lord hath laid on Him, on Him, hath
cresc.
laid on Him, on Him, hath
the Lord hath laid on Him

p on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all. *dim.*
laid on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all. *dim.*
laid on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all. *dim.*
the in - i - qui - ty of us all. *dim.*

No 27. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"ALL THEY THAT SEE HIM, LAUGH HIM TO SCORN"

Psalm xxii: 7

Larghetto (♩ = 80)

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo is marked Larghetto (♩ = 80).

TENOR SOLO

The first system of the Tenor Solo. The tenor part begins with a whole rest, followed by the lyrics "All they that". The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern, marked *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).

The second system of the Tenor Solo. The tenor part continues with the lyrics "see Him, laugh Him to scorn; they". The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern, marked *f* (forte).

The third system of the Tenor Solo. The tenor part continues with the lyrics "shoot out their lips, and shake their". The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern, marked *f*.

The fourth system of the Tenor Solo. The tenor part concludes with the lyrics "heads, say - ing:". The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern, marked *f*.

Nº 28. - CHORUS

"HE TRUSTED IN GOD THAT HE WOULD DELIVER HIM"

Psalm xxii: 8

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS *f*

He trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him; let him de-

Allegro (♩ = 80)

He trust-ed in God that he — would de-liv-er him;

liv-er him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light in him, let him de-liv-er him, if

A

He trust - ed in
let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, if he de -
he de - light in him, if he de - light in him, if he de - light in —

A

God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
light in him, let him de - liv - er him; if he de - light in him, if he de -
him.

f
He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him;
light in him, if he de - light
light in him, if he de - light
He trust - ed in God, in God, in God he trust - ed; let him de - liv - er

let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him,
in him, *mf*
in him *mf* let him de-liv-er him
him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light in him, let him de-

mf let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him, **B**
mf let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him.
if he de-light in him, if he de-
liv-er him. He trust-ed in

He trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him; let him de-
light in him, let him de-liv-er him, if he de-
God, he trust-ed in God; let him de-liv-er him, if he de-

f let him de-liv - er him. He

li-ver him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light

light in him, if he de-light in him. He trust-ed in God, he

light in him, if he de-light in him,

trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him; let him de-liv-er him,

in him, let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in

trust-ed in God; let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in

C if he de-light in him, *mf* let him de-liv-er him,

him, if he de-light in him, *mf* let him de-liv-er him,

him, if he de-light in him, let him de-liv-er him, *mf*

let him de-liv-er him, let him de-

C

if he de - light in him, if he de -
 let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in
 He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er
 liv - er him,

light in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, let
 him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, let
 let him de - liv - er him.

D
 him de - liv - er him,
 light in him. He trust - ed in God, let him de - liv - er him; if he de -
 him de - liv - er him. He trust - ed in God, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light
 He trust - ed in God, that he would de - liv - er him;

D

mf

let him de - liv - er him,

light in him, let him de - liv - er him,

in him, let him de -

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him,

let him de - liv - er him, let him de - liv - er him.

if he de - light in

liv er him, *mf* if he de - light in

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in

E

He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de -

him. He trust - ed in God; let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light

him, if he de - light,

him, if he de - light in him, if he de -

E

liv - er him, if he de - light in him,
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 light in him, let him de - liv - er him.

if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 light
 if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 He trust - ed in God, that he would de -

Adagio *mf*

in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 in him, let him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 liv - er him; let him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.

Adagio

No 29. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"THY REBUKE HATH BROKEN HIS HEART"

Psalm lxi: 20

Largo

TENOR SOLO

Thy re-buke hath brok - en His heart; He is full of

heav - i-ness, He is full of heav - i-ness; Thy re-buke hath brok-en His heart;

He look-ed for some to have pit - y on Him, but there was no man, neither found He

an - y to com-fort him; He look-ed for some to have pit - y on Him,

but there was no man, nei-ther found He an - y to com-fort Him.

No 30. - AIR FOR TENOR

"BEHOLD, AND SEE IF THERE BE ANY SORROW"

Lamentations i: 12

Largo (♩ = 66)

TENOR SOLO

Be - hold, and see, be - hold, and see if

p

there be an-y sor-row like un-to His sor-row.

poco cresc.

Be - hold, and see if there be an-y sor-row

like un-to His sor-row. Be - hold, and see if there be an-y sor-row

like un-to His sor-row.

dim. *pp* *poco cresc.*

No 31. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"HE WAS CUT OFF OUT OF THE LAND OF THE LIVING"

Isaiah lili: 5

TENOR SOLO

He was cut off out of the land of the liv-ing:

for the transgression of Thy peo-ple was He strick-en.

attacca

No 32. - AIR FOR TENOR

"BUT THOU DIDST NOT LEAVE HIS SOUL IN HELL"

Psaln xvi: 10

Andante larghetto (♩ = 108)

TENOR SOLO

But Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, but Thou didst not leave His

* This is according to Händel's score; other editions have not the appoggiatura:



soul in hell, nor didst Thou suffer, nor didst Thou suffer Thy

Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption. **B**

But Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, Thou didst not leave, Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, nor didst Thou suffer Thy

Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption, nor didst Thou suffer, nor

cresc. *p*

didst Thou suffer Thy Ho - ly One to see cor - rup - tion,

cresc.

nor didst Thou suffer, nor didst Thou suffer Thy Ho - ly One, Thy

tr *p*

Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption.,

D *f* *tr*

Nº 33. - CHORUS

"LIFT UP YOUR HEADS, O YE GATES"

Psalm xxiv: 7-10

G. F. Händel

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 76)

SOPRANO I
Lift up your heads, O ye_gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev-er-last-ing doors, and the

SOPRANO II
Lift up your heads, O ye_gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev-er-last-ing doors, and the

ALTO
Lift up your heads, O ye_gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev-er-last-ing doors, and the

King of glo-ry shall come in. — A

King— of glo-ry shall come in.

King— of glo-ry shall come in. —

TENOR *mf* *) Who is this King of glo-ry?

BASS *mf* *) Who is this King of glo-ry?

Who is this King of glo-ry? A

*) Händel's score has here, and in all similar cases, "this" King, not "the" King. It has become traditional, however, to sing "the" King.

this the King of glo - ry? who is this the King of glo - ry? who
 this the King of glo - ry? who is this the King of glo - ry? who

mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
 this is the King of glo-ry?
 this is the King of glo-ry?

B

might - y in bat-tle.

might - y in bat-tle.

mf

might - y in bat-tle. Lift up your heads, O ye_gates, and be ye lift up, ye

mf

Lift up your heads, O ye_gates, and be ye lift up, ye

mf

Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye

B

ev - er-last-ing doors, and the King of glo - ry shall come in, and the

ev - er-last-ing doors, and the King of glo - ry shall come in, and the

ev - er-last-ing doors, and the King of glo - ry shall come in, and the

Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

King of glo-ry shall come in. Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

King of glo-ry shall come in. —

King of glo-ry shall come in. —

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? The Lord of hosts,

The Lord of — hosts,

The Lord of hosts,

SOPRANO I II

ALTO The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

TENOR The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

BASS the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry,

glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

D

- ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

ry,

D

- ry,

glo - - ry, of glo - - ry, the Lord of

glo - - ry,

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -

hosts, He is the King of glo - - ry, of glo -

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - - ry, of glo -

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - - ry, of glo -

ry, He
ry, He
ry, of glo- ry, He
ry, He

E

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts,
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of

E

the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

is the King of glo -
 hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of
 hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of
 hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,

F *cresc.*
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
 the Lord of hosts, *cresc.* the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
 the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
F
cresc.

ff

hosts, He is the King of glo -

ff

is the King, the King of glo -

ff

is the King of glo - ry, the King of glo -

ff

hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- - ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

*) N^o 34. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"UNTO WHICH OF THE ANGELS SAID HE"

Hebrews 1: 5

TENOR SOLO

Un - to which of the an - gels said He at an - y

time, Thou art my Son, this day have I be - got - ten Thee?

*) N^o 35. - CHORUS

"LET ALL THE ANGELS OF GOD WORSHIP HIM"

Hebrews 1: 6

Allegro

SOPRANO

Let all the an - gels of God wor - - ship

Let all the an - gels of God wor - - ship

Let all the an - gels of God wor - - ship

Let all the an - gels of God wor - - ship

Allegro (♩ = 84)

*) Generally omitted

Him, let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of
 Him,
 Him,

God, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

A
 Him, let all the an - gels of God
 Him, let all the an - gels of God
 Him, let
A

an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship
 all the an - gels of God wor - ship

let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 Him, let all the an -

Him,
 God wor - ship Him, let all the
 let all the an - gels of God wor -
 - gels of God wor -

B

let all the an -

an - gels of God wor - - ship Him,

- ship Him, let all the an - gels of God

- ship Him,

- gels of God wor -

wor -

wor -

C

- ship Him, let all the an -

- ship Him, let all the an -

- ship Him, let all the an -

let all the an -

C

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

- gels of God wor - ship

Him.

Him.

Him.

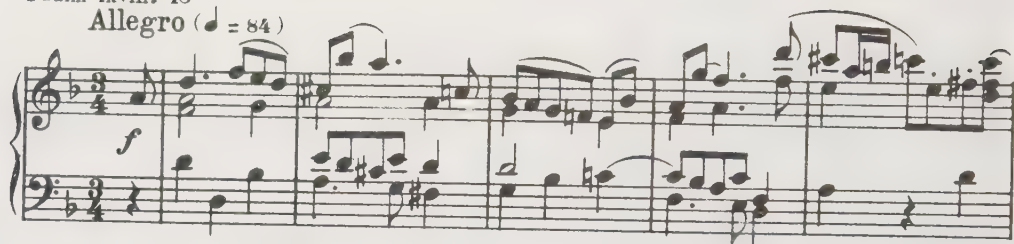
Him.

* N^o 36. - AIR FOR BASS

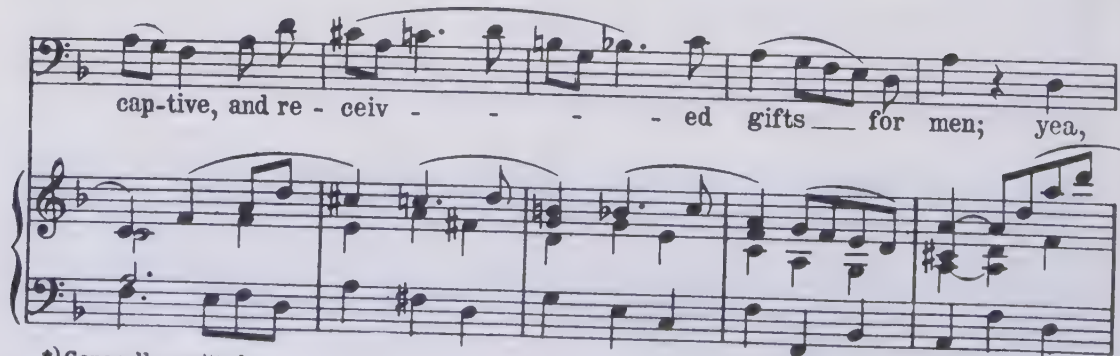
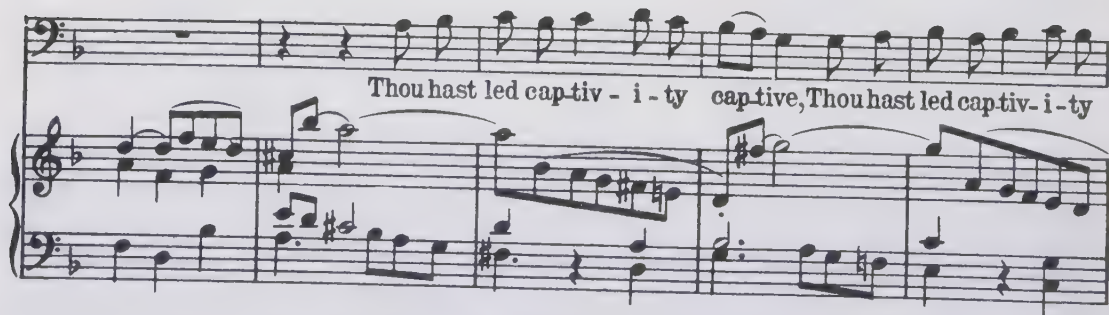
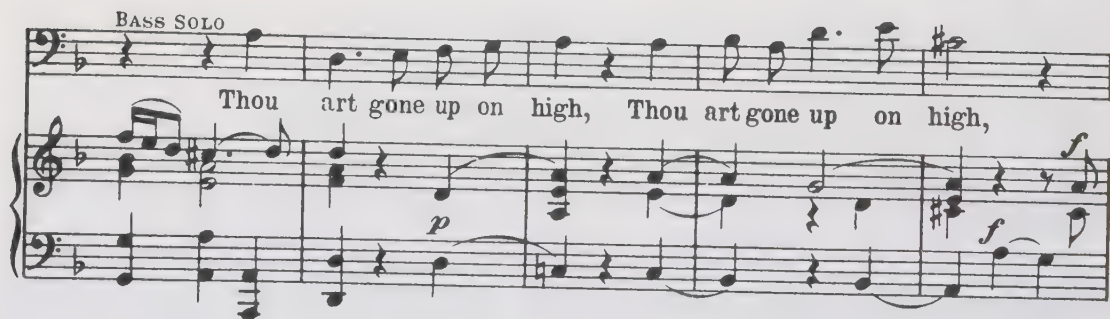
"THOU ART GONE UP ON HIGH"

Psalm lxxviii: 18

Allegro (♩ = 84)



BASS SOLO



*) Generally omitted.

e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,

yea, e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,

B

f

that the Lord

p

God might dwell a - mong them, that the Lord God might dwell,

p

might dwell a-mong them.

Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast

led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive, Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive,

and re - ceiv - ed gifts for men; yea, e - - ven

for Thine en -

D

- e-mies, for Thine e - mies,

that the Lord God might dwell a - - mong them,

that the Lord God might dwell

a - mong them,

E

that the Lord God,

that the Lord

God might dwell a - - mong them, might dwell

This system contains the first line of the musical score. It features a vocal line in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line begins with a half note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C, then a half note D, and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes in the right and left hands.

a - mong

This system continues the musical score. The vocal line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and single notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

F
them, that the Lord God might dwell a-mong them.

This system begins a new section marked with a large 'F' (Forte). The vocal line starts with a half note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C, then a half note D, and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and single notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

This system continues the piano accompaniment from the previous system. It features a complex pattern of chords and single notes in the right and left hands, with some grace notes and slurs. The system concludes with a double bar line.

This system concludes the musical score. It features a final piano accompaniment with chords and single notes, ending with a double bar line.

№ 37. - CHORUS

"THE LORD GAVE THE WORD"

Psalm lxxviii: 11

Andante allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

The Lord gave the word: Great was the com - pa - ny of the

The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

Andante allegro (♩ = 80)

Great was the com - pa - ny of the

Great was the com - pa - ny of the

preachers, great was the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - - - - pa - ny, the

preachers, great was the com - - - - pa - ny, the com -

-pa-ny of the preach-ers,

-pa-ny, the com-pa-ny of the preach-ers,

com- - - -pa-ny of the preach-ers,

- - - -pa-ny of the preach-ers,

great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;

great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;

great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers.

great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers.

A

great was the com- - - -pa-ny, the com- - - -

great was the com- - - -pa-ny, the com- - - -

Great was the com-pa-ny, the com- - - -pa-ny, the

Great was the com-pa-ny, the com- - - -pa-ny, the

A

Red.

[illegible]

The image shows a page from a musical score for a hymn. It features four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "ers, great was the com - pa - ny of the preach - ers, ers, great was the com - ers, great was the com - pa - ny of the preach - ers, ers, great was the com - - pa - ny, the com -". The piano part consists of chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score is written in a traditional musical notation style with a large 'B' at the beginning of the first vocal staff.

great was the com - pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach - ers,
- pa - ny, the com - - - - - pa - ny, the
great was the com - pa - ny of the preach - ers, the com - - - - -
- pa - ny, the com - - - - -

great was the com -

com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com -

pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com -

pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

pa - ny, the com - pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

com - pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

ers.

ers.

ers.

ers.

Nº38.- AIR FOR SOPRANO

167

"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM"

Romans x: 15

Larghetto (♩ = 104)

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 12/8 time. The music is marked *p* (piano). It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

Soprano solo section. The vocal line begins with a rest followed by the lyrics "How beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that". The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines. The section is marked *pp* (pianissimo).

Second system of the song. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "preach the gos-pel of peace, how beau-ti-ful are the feet, how". The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support.

Third system of the song. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that preach the gos-pel of peace,". The piano accompaniment includes a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of the song, marked with a repeat sign and the letter *A*. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "how beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that". The piano accompaniment includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

preach the gos-pel of peace, and bring glad ti - - dings, and

bring glad ti - - dings, glad ti - dings of good things, and

bring glad ti - - dings, glad tidings of good things, and bring — glad tidings, glad

ti-tings of good things, glad tidings of — good things!

No 39. - CHORUS

"THEIR SOUND IS GONE OUT INTO ALL LANDS"

Romans x: 18

A tempo ordinario

SOPRANO

Their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

ALTO

Their sound is gone out in - to all lands,

TENOR

Their sound is gone out, their

BASS

Their sound is gone out, _____

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 88)

out

in - to all lands, in - to all lands,

in - to all lands, _____ in - to all lands,

sound is gone out

in - to all lands, their sound is gone

— their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

their sound is gone out, is gone out, their sound is gone

out in - to all lands, in - to all

out in - to all lands,

out in - to all lands,

out, is gone out in - to all lands,

lands, in - to all lands,

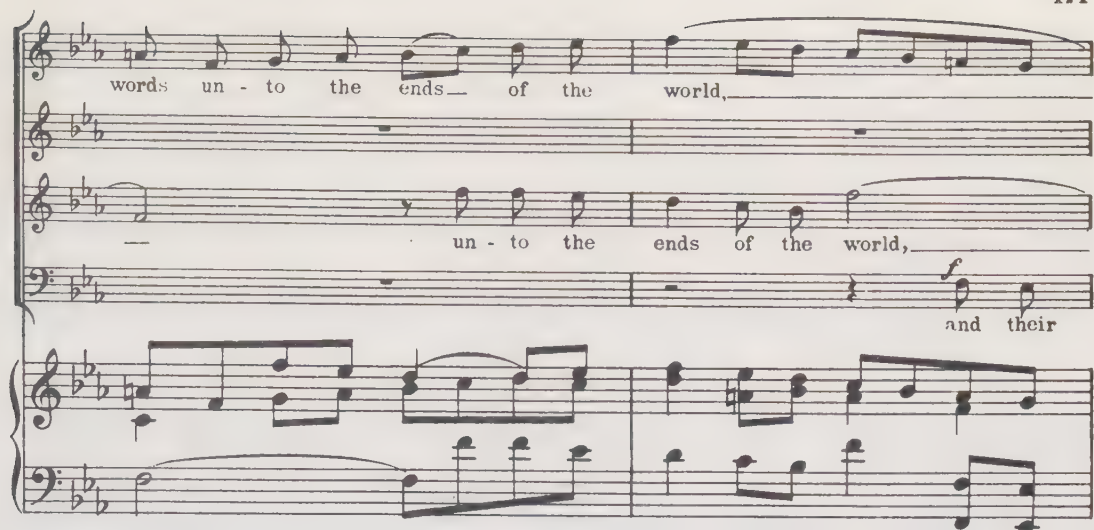
— their sound is gone out in - to all lands,

A

and their

and their words un - to the ends of the world,

A



words un - to the ends of the world,

un - to the ends of the world,

f and their

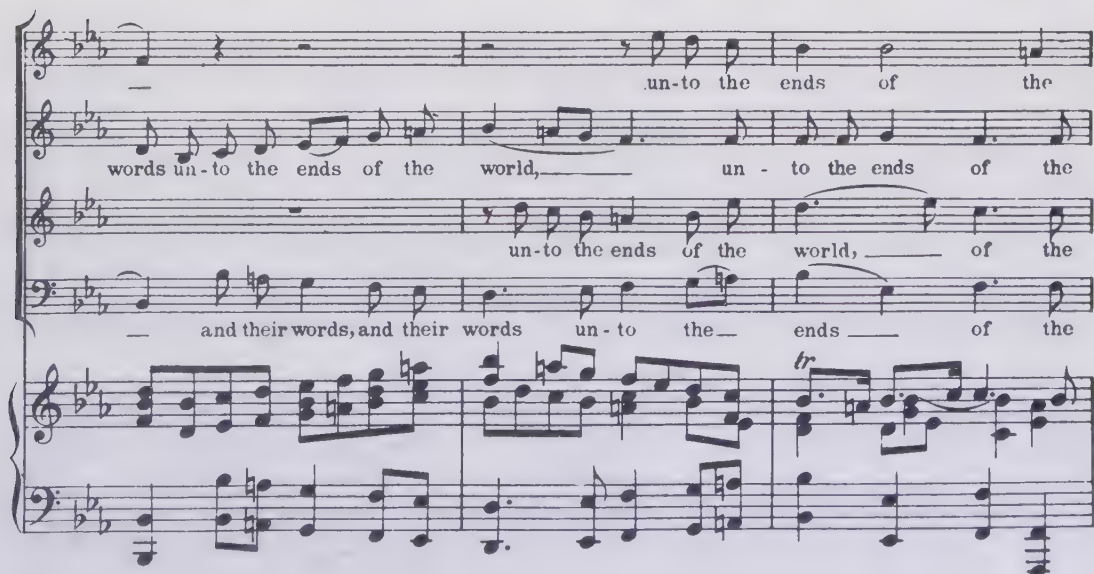


un - to the ends of the world,

and their

un - to the ends of the world,

words un - to the ends of the world,



un-to the ends of the

words un-to the ends of the world, un - to the ends of the

un-to the ends of the world, of the

and their words, and their words un - to the ends of the

B

world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all
 world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all
 world; their sound is gone out in - to all
 world; their sound is gone out in - to all

B

lands, and their words un - to the ends of the
 lands, and their words un - - to the ends of the
 lands, and their words, and their words un - to the ends of the
 lands, and their

world, and their
 world, and their
 world, of the world, and their
 words un - to the ends of the world,

words un - to the ends of the world, and their

words un - to the ends of the world,

words, and their words un - to the ends of the

and their words un - to the ends of the

cresc.
words un - to the ends of the world,

cresc.
and their words un - to the ends of the

cresc.
world, and their

cresc.
world, and their words un - to the ends of the world,

un - to the ends of the world.

world, un - to the ends of the world

words un - to the ends of the world, un - to the ends of the world.

un - to the ends, un - to the ends of the world.

Nº40 - AIR FOR BASS

"WHY DO THE NATIONS SO FURIOUSLY RAGE TOGETHER?"

Psalm ii: 1,2

Allegro (♩ = 112)

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The tempo is Allegro, with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The key signature changes from C major to B minor in the third system, and then to D major in the fourth system. The bass line is a steady eighth-note accompaniment, while the treble line features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Piano introduction. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern in a major key, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

A BASS SOLO

First system of the vocal entry. The bass line begins with the lyrics "Why do the na - - - tions so". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a more active right hand.

Second system of the vocal entry. The bass line continues with the lyrics "fu - rious - ly rage to - - geth - er? why". The piano accompaniment maintains the steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand.

Third system of the vocal entry. The bass line continues with the lyrics "do the peo - - ple im - a - gine a vain". The piano accompaniment continues with the steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand.

Fourth system of the vocal entry. The bass line concludes with the lyrics "thing? Why do the na - - - tions". The piano accompaniment continues with the steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand.

rage

so

fu-rious-ly to - geth - er? why

do the peo - ple im - a -

gine a vain

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of music. Each system has a vocal line (soprano or alto clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo and style are not explicitly marked, but the notation suggests a moderate, expressive piece. The lyrics are: 'rage', 'so', 'fu-rious-ly to - geth - er? why', 'do the peo - ple im - a -', and 'gine a vain'. The piano part features various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are indicated. The score ends with a double bar line.

thing? im - - a - -

B
- gine a vain thing?

Why do the na - tions so fu - riously rage to - -

geth - - er, and why do the

peo-ple, and why do the

peo-ple im - a - - gine a - - vain -

thing? Why do the na - - tions

rage

C
— so furiously to - gether, so furiously to - geth - er? and

why do the peo-ple im- - a - - gine a vain

thing? im - a - - - -

cresc. *f*

- gine a vain thing? and

p

why do the peo-ple im- - a - - gine a vain

D
thing?

The kings of the earth rise up, and the

p

rul - ers take coun - sel to - geth - er, take

coun -

- sel, take

coun - sel to - geth - er against the Lord, and a -

gainst His an - oint -

- ed, a - gainst the Lord and His an -

oint - ed.

Nº 41. - CHORUS

"LET US BREAK THEIR BONDS ASUNDER"

Psalm ii: 3

Allegro e staccato

SOPRANO
Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us

ALTO

TENOR
Let us break their bonds. a - - sun - der, let us, let us

BASS

Allegro e staccato (♩ = 76)

break, let us break their bonds a -

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break,

break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us break, let us break their

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us break their bonds,

sun - - - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

bonds a - sun - - - der,

let us break their bonds a - - sun - - der, let us,

A

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

A

and cast a - - - way

their yokes from us, and cast a - -

and cast a - - - way

their yokes from us, and cast a - - - way their yokes from

way their yokes from us, and cast a - - - way their yokes from

their yokes from us, and cast a - way their yokes from
 us, and cast a - way, and cast a - way their yokes from
 us, and cast a - way, and cast a - way their yokes from
 and cast a - way,

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their
 us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their
 us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds,
 and cast a - way their yokes from us.

B

bonds. let us break their bonds,
 Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their bonds,
 let us break their bonds a -
 Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their bonds a -

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, let us break their bonds, let us break their

bonds, let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, let us, let us break, let us break their bonds a

let us break their bonds, let us break their

bonds a - sun - der, let us break, let us break their bonds,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way

bonds, — their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

their yokes from

and cast a - way,

and cast a - - - way

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

and cast a - - - way

and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

their yokes, their yokes from us, and cast a -

way their yokes from us.

their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds a -

way their yokes from us. Let us break their

R.H.

Let us break their bonds a - - sun - der, and cast a - -

Let us break their bonds, and cast

sun - der, and cast, and cast a -

bonds, and cast a - - way their yokes from

way,

a - way their yokes, their yokes from us, and cast a - -

way, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a - -

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a - -

and cast a - - way their yokes from us,

way, and cast a - - way their yokes, let us break their

way, and cast a - - way their yokes, let us break their bonds a - -

way, and cast a - - way their yokes from us,

D

let us break their bonds, and cast a-way, and cast a -
 bonds, their bonds a - - sun - - der, and cast a - - way, and cast a -
 sun - - der, their bonds a - - sun - - der, and cast a - - way, and cast a -
 let us break their bonds a - - sun - - der, and cast a - - way, and cast a -

way their yokes from us.
 way their yokes from us.
 way their yokes from us.
 way their yokes from us.

Nº 42. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

189

"HE THAT DWELLETH IN HEAVEN"

Psalm ii: 4

TENOR SOLO

He that dwell-eth in hea-ven shall laugh them to
scorn; the Lord shall have them in de-ri-sion.

Nº 43. - AIR FOR TENOR

"THOU SHALT BREAK THEM"

Psalm ii: 9

Andante (♩ = 84)

Thou shalt break them, Thou shalt
break them with a rod of i-ron;
poco cresc.

Thou shalt dash them in piec - es like a pot - - - ter's

p

ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in piec - es, in

cresc.

piec - es like a pot -

p

B
- ter's ves - sel.

f

Thou shalt break them,

Thou shalt break them with a rod

of i - ron; Thou shalt

dash them in piec-es like a pot - ters

ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in piec-es like a

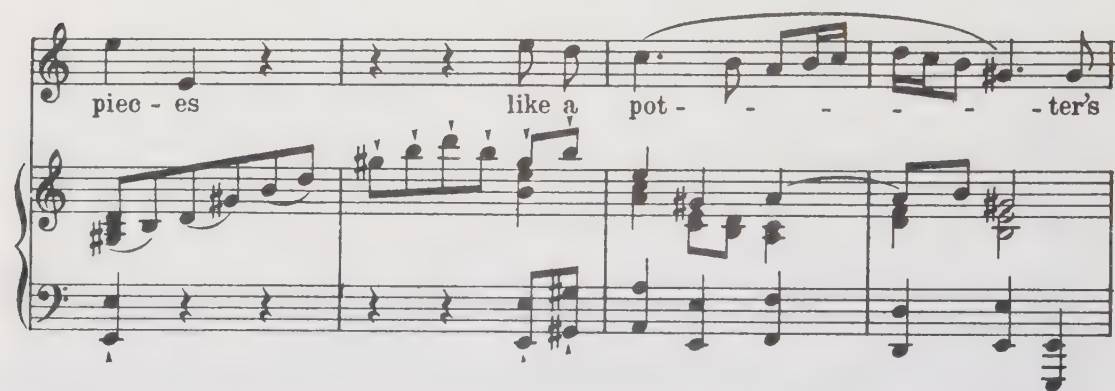
pot - ter's ves - sel, like a

*)Händel in his score has this section in unison

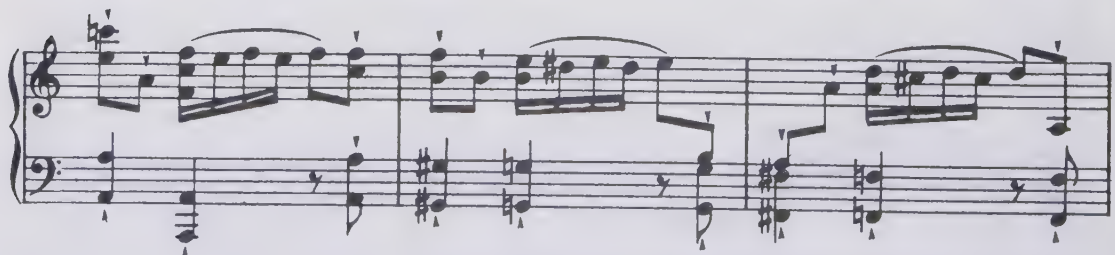
pot - - - ter's ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in

The first system of music consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line begins with a half note 'pot', followed by a quarter rest, then a half note '- ter's', a quarter rest, and a half note 'ves'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, syncopated pattern in the left hand.

piec - es like a pot - - - - - ter's

The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has a half note 'piec', a quarter rest, and a half note 'es'. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including some triplet-like figures in the right hand.

D
ves - sel.

The third system begins with a key signature change to D major, indicated by a 'D' in a circle above the staff. The vocal line has a half note 'ves' and a quarter rest. The piano accompaniment features a more active right hand with sixteenth-note runs.The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment. The right hand has a series of sixteenth-note runs, while the left hand provides a harmonic foundation with chords and single notes.The fifth system concludes the piece. The piano accompaniment features a final flourish in the right hand and a sustained chord in the left hand.

Nº 44.- CHORUS

"HALLELUJAH!"

Rev. xix: 6; xi: 15; xix: 16

Allegro (♩=72)

Organ or Piano

SOPRANO
ALTO
TENOR
BASS

Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le -

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le -

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le -

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le -

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

A

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

A

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

*) Händel's score has here

**)

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

B

for the Lord God Om - ni - - po - tent

Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal -

B

reign - - eth. Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu -

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu -

le - - lu - - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! for the Lord

Hal - le - lu - jah! for the Lord

*) Händel's score has one 8th note e here only; see foot-note on next page.

First system of the musical score. It consists of four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two piano accompaniment staves (Treble and Bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The lyrics are:
 Top vocal: jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 Bottom vocal: jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 Piano: God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

Second system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The lyrics are:
 Top vocal: Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 Bottom vocal: lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord
 Piano: Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

Third system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The lyrics are:
 Top vocal: Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 Bottom vocal: God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!
 Piano: God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

* Händel's score has here



jah, Hal-le

2 syllables for one note, it is therefore better to substitute two 16th notes for the 8th

le - lu - jah! The king-dom of this—

Hal - le - lu - jah! The king-dom of this

le - lu - jah! The king-dom of this

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! The king-dom of this—

(p) C

world *mf* is be - come the *f* King - dom of our

world *mf* is be - come the *f* King - dom of our

world *mf* is be - come the *f* King - dom of our

world *mf* is be - come the *f* King - dom of our

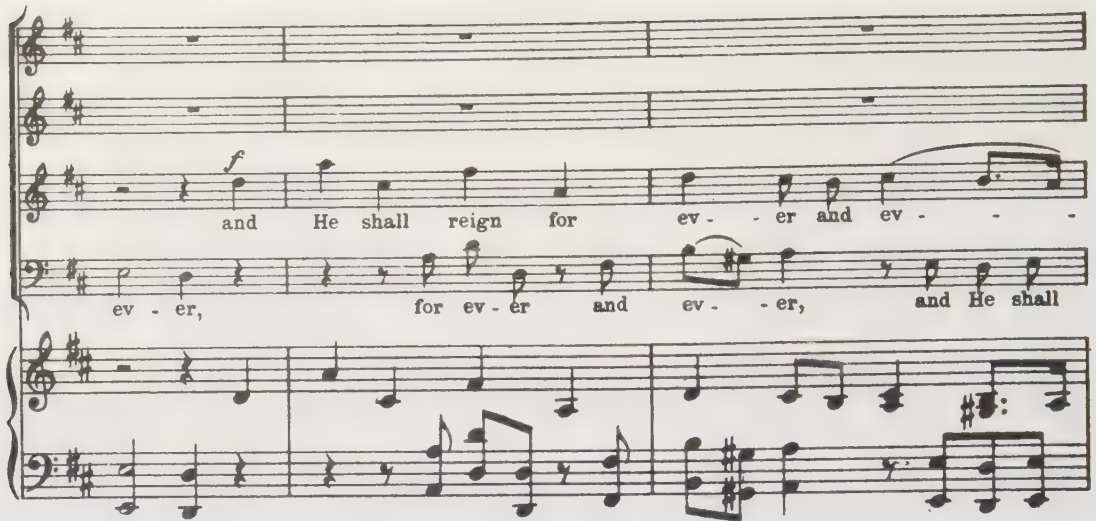
Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ; D

Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ; D

Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ; D

Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ev - er and

D



and He shall reign for ev - er and ev -

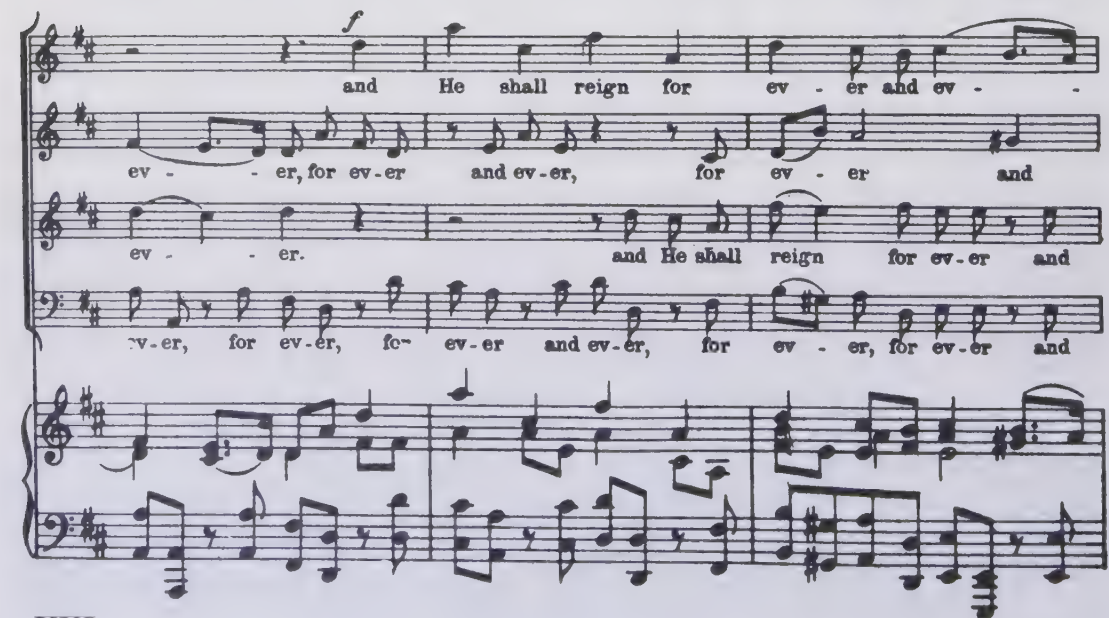
ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, and He shall



and He shall reign for ev - er and

er, and He shall reign for ev - er and

reign, and He shall reign for ev - er, for



and He shall reign for ev - er and ev -

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and

ev - er. and He shall reign for ev - er and

ev - er, for ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er, for ev - er and

E

er. King of Kings,
ev - er. King of Kings,
ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

E

and Lord of Lords.
and Lord of Lords.
lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

King of Kings,
For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

King of Kings,

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

and Lord of Lords, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

lu-jah! King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

reign, and
and He shall reign, and He shall
and He shall reign, and He shall reign,
reign for ev - er and ev - er,

He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er,
reign for ev - er and ev - er, King of
and He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er, King of
and He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er, King of

for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
Kings, for ev - er and ev - er, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
Kings, and Lord of Lords,
Kings, for ev - er and ev - er, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! and He shall reign for ev - er, for

lu-jah! and He shall reign for

— and He shall reign for ev - er, for

lu-jah! and He shall reign for ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev - er and ev - er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev - er and ev - er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev - er and ev - er, King of Kings, and Lord of

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, King of

He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, for ev-er and

He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, for ev-er and

reign for ev - er, for ev-er and ev - er, for ev-er and

Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le -

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le -

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le -

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le -

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

PART III

Nº 45. - AIR FOR SOPRANO
 "I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH"

Job xix: 25, 26; 1 Cor. xv: 20

Larghetto (♩ = 72)

mp

cresc.

SOPRANO SOLO A

I know that my Re - deem - er liv - eth,

dim. *p* *p*

and that He shall stand

The musical score is written for piano and soprano. It begins with a piano introduction in A major, 4/4 time, marked 'Larghetto' with a tempo of 72 beats per minute. The piano part features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with dynamic markings of mezzo-piano (mp) and crescendo (cresc.). The soprano solo begins with a fermata on the first measure, followed by the lyrics 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,'. The piano accompaniment continues with a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with dynamic markings of piano (p) and decrescendo (dim.). The score concludes with the lyrics 'and that He shall stand'.

at the lat - - - ter day up-on the

earth. I know that my Re -

B

deem - er liv-eth, and that He shall stand

at the lat - - - ter day up-on the earth, up-on the

earth. I know that my Re - deem - er liv-eth, and He shall

C

*) This appoggiatura is not in Händel's score

stand at the lat - - - ter day up-on the earth,

up-on the earth:

p *cresc.*

D
And though worms de - stroy this bod-y,

yet in my flesh shall I see

God, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

I know that my Re-

deem-er liv-eth. And though worms de-stroy this

bod-y, yet in my flesh shall I see God, yet in my

flesh shall I see God, shall I see God. I

know that my Re - deem - er liv - eth.

F
For now is Christ ris - en from the dead,

the first - - fruits of them that

sleep, _____ of them that sleep, the

G
first - - fruits of them that sleep.

cresc.

For now is Christ ris-en, for now is Christ

p *cresc.*

ris-en from the dead, the

p

Adagio

first-fruits of them, of them that sleep.

No 46.- CHORUS

"SINCE BY MAN CAME DEATH"

1 Cor. xv: 21

Grave

SOPRANO *p sost.*

Since by man came death, since by man came death,

ALTO *p sost.*

Since by man came death, since by man came death, _____

TENOR *p sost.*

Since by man came death, since by man came death, _____

BASS *p sost.*

Since by man came death, since by man came death,

Grave (♩=60)

p

A

Allegro

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

A Allegro (♩=84)

f

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - - sur - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

B Grave

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,
 For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,
 For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,
 For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

B Grave (♩=60)

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,
 For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

C Allegro

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in
 e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in
 e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in
 e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

C Allegro (♩=84)

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,
 Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,
 Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,
 Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,
 Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,
 Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,
 Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

— so in Christ shall all — be made a - live, ev'n so in

— so in Christ shall all — be made a - - live, ev'n so in

— so in Christ shall all be made a - live, ev'n so in

— so in Christ shall all — be made a - live, ev'n so in

Christ shall all, shall all be — made a - live

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be — made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be — made a - live

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be — made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Nº 47. - RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"BEHOLD, I TELL YOU A MYSTERY"

1 Cor. xv: 51, 52

BASS SOLO

Be-hold, I tell you a mys-ter-y; we shall not all

sleep, but we shall all be chang'd in a mo-ment, in the

twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet.

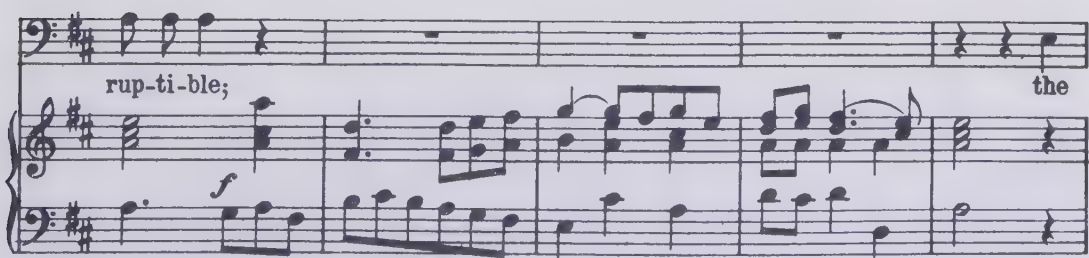
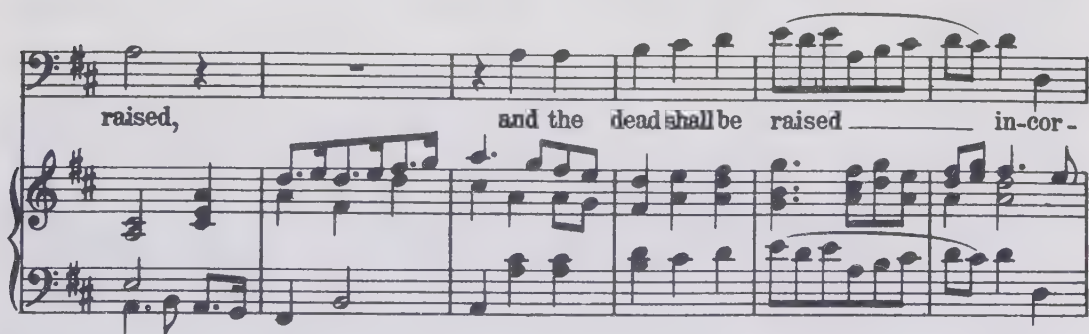
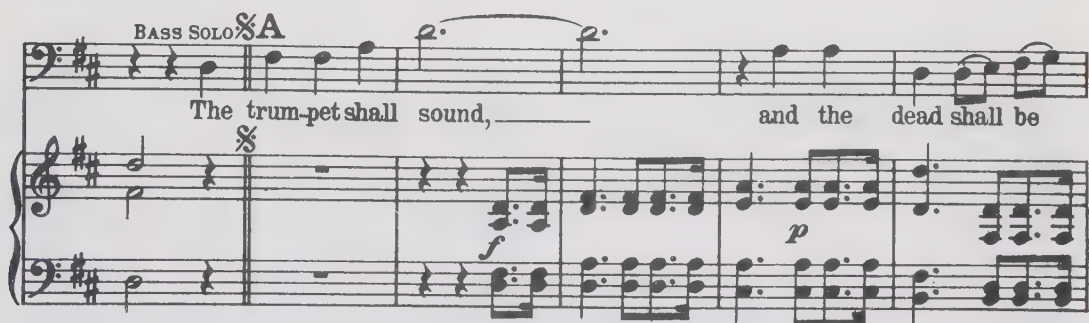
Nº 48. - AIR FOR BASS

"THE TRUMPET SHALL SOUND"

1 Cor. xv: 52, 53

Pomposo, ma non allegro (♩=80)

Trumpet Solo



trum-pet shall sound, **B** and the dead shall be

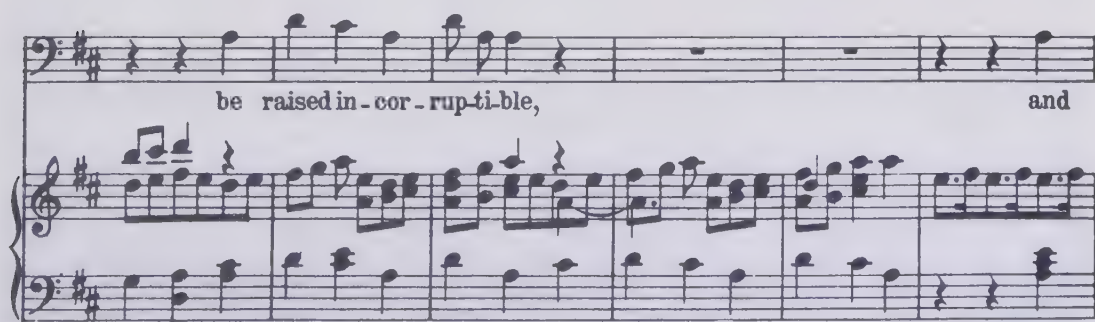
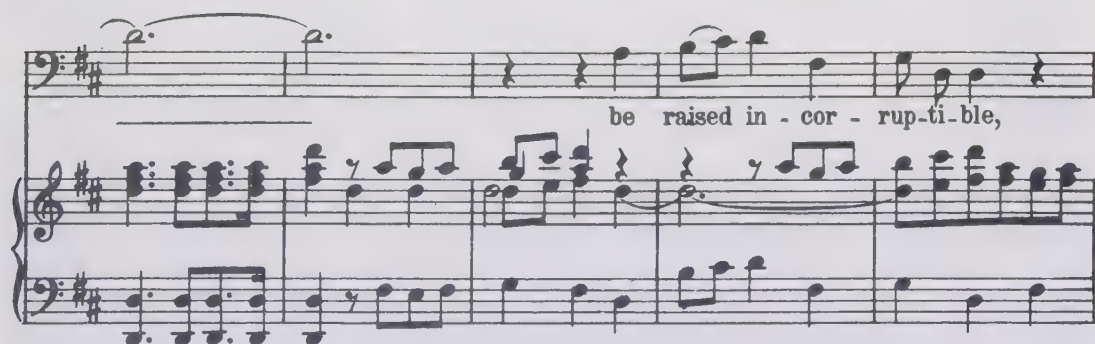
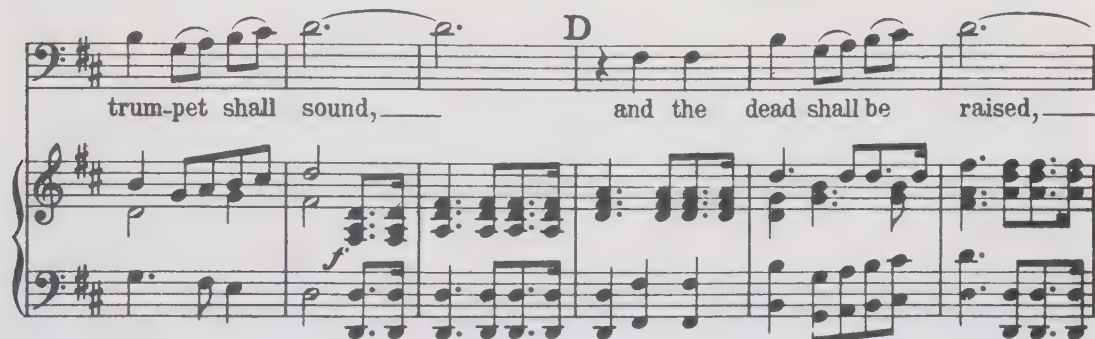
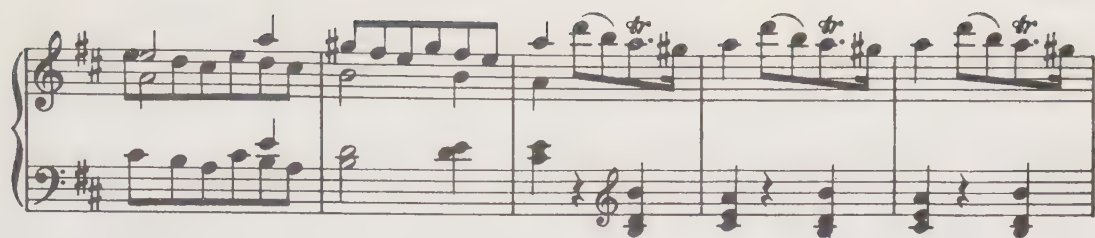
raised, be raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, be

raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, and we shall be chang'd, **C**

and we shall be chang'd.

***** Händel's score has here  in - cor - rup - ti-ble

****** Händel's score has here, including last note in preceding bar,  in - cor - rup - ti-ble



we shall be chang'd, be chang'd,

and we shall be chang'd,

and we shall be chang'd, we

shall be chang'd, we shall be

chang'd, and we shall be chang'd,

E

F

and we shall be

chang'd, we shall be chang'd,

Adagio G *a tempo*
and we shall be chang'd, we shall be chang'd.
f a tempo

Fine

*)

For this cor - rup - ti - ble must put on in - - cor - rup - tion,

for this cor - rup - ti - ble must put on,

must put on,

— must put on, must put on in - - cor - rup - tion;

cresc.

and this mor - tal must put — on im - mor -

*) This section is generally omitted.

tal -

i - ty, and this

mor - tal must put on im - mor - tal -

- i - ty, im - mor - tal - i - ty. The

Dal %

*' NO 49. - RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

"THEN SHALL BE BROUGHT TO PASS"

1 Cor. xv: 54

ALTO SOLO

Then shall be brought to pass the say-ing that is

writ-ten, Death is swal-low'd up in vic-to-ry.

*) Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52 are generally omitted.

NO 50. - DUET FOR ALTO AND TENOR

"O DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING?"

1 Cor. xv: 55, 56

ALTO SOLO Andante

O death, O death, where, where is thy sting? O death, where is thy

TENOR SOLO

O grave, O

Andante (♩ = 69)

p

sting? O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave! O

grave, where, where is thy vic-to-ry? where is thy vic-to-ry? O death,

N.B. - This Duet is given in the abridged form indicated by Händel in the Dublin score. Compare the Full Score.

death, O death, where, where is thy sting? where, O grave, where is thy
 where, where is thy sting? where, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy

A

vic-to-ry? O death, where, where is thy sting? O grave,—
 vic-to-ry? O grave! O death, where, where is thy sting? O

A

— O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave,—where is thy
 grave, O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave.—where is thy

vic-to-ry? The sting of death is sin, the sting of death is sin, and —

vic-to-ry? The sting of death is sin, and the

the strength of sin is the law, the sting —

strength of sin is the law, the sting of death is sin, the

of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law.

sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law.

attacca

No 51. - CHORUS

"BUT THANKS BE TO GOD"

1 Cor. xv: 57

Andante

SOPRANO
But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, but thanks, but

ALTO
But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, to God, thanks be to

TENOR
But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to

BASS
But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to

Andante (♩ = 69)

thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God, to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God,

our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 our Lord Je - sus Christ, who giv-eth us the
 our Lord Je - sus Christ, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who
 who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry thro'

A
 who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 vic - to - ry, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but
 giv-eth us, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 our Lord Je - - sus Christ, thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
A

but
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to God,
 but thanks, but thanks, thanks,

thanks, but thanks, but thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,
 thanks be to God,
 but thanks, thanks be to
 thanks be to God, to God, thanks be to God, to God,
 but thanks, but thanks, but thanks be to God, thanks

thanks be to God,
 but thanks, but thanks, thanks,
 God, to God,
 but thanks be to God,
 but thanks be to God,
 but
 be to God, but thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,

B

— thanks, thanks be to God, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to
 thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to God, to

B

God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, the
 who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, who giv-eth us the
 God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, who giv-eth us the
 who giv-eth us the

vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but thanks,
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks, thanks be to God, but
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but

but thanks, thanks—be to God, to God, who giv-eth us the
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, who
 thanks, but thanks, thanks—be to God, who

vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the
 who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the

D

vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but thanks, but thanks, thanks,
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,

D

but thanks, thanks, thanks be to
 thanks be to God, thanks, thanks be to God, but thanks, thanks,
 God, thanks, thanks be to God, to God, but thanks, thanks,
 but thanks. thanks,

God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic - to -

thanks be to God, to God, who

thanks be to God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the

thanks be to God, thanks be to God, who

- ry thro' our Lord Je - - sus Christ, who

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who

vic - to - ry, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry who

Adagio

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

Adagio

No 52.- AIR FOR SOPRANO

"IF GOD BE FOR US, WHO CAN BE AGAINST US?"

Romans viii: 31, 33, 34

Larghetto (♩ = 88)

The musical score is written for piano and soprano. It begins with a piano introduction in G major, 4/4 time, marked 'Larghetto (♩ = 88)'. The piano part features a simple harmonic accompaniment with some trills in the right hand. The soprano solo begins with the lyrics 'If God be for us, who can be a -' and continues with 'gainst us? who can be a - gainst us? who can be a -'. The piano accompaniment continues throughout the vocal parts, providing harmonic support. The score is divided into systems, with the vocal entry marked 'A SOPRANO * SOLO'.

*) Händels score has here:



22945

If God be for us, who

gainst us? If God be for us, who can be a -

gainst us?

B
Who shall lay an-y - thing to the charge of God's e - lect?

of God's e - lect?

Who shall lay an-y - thing to the charge

of God's e-lect?

It is God that

jus-ti - - fi-eth, it is God that jus-ti - - fi - -

- eth.

Who is he that con-demneth?

who is he that con - demneth? who is

he that con - demn - - - - - eth?

It is Christ that

di-ed, yea ra-ther, that is ris-en a - gain,

F

who is at the right hand of God, who

makes in - ter - ces - sion for us, who makes in - ter - ces - sion for us, in - ter -

ces - sion for us, who makes in - ter - ces

G

sion, who makes in - ter -

ces - - - sion for us, who is at the

right hand of God, who is at the right hand of God, at the right hand of

Adagio

God, who makes in-ter - ces-sion for us.

ad lib. *f a tempo*

No 53. - CHORUS

"WORTHY IS THE LAMB THAT WAS SLAIN"

Rev. v: 12,13

Largo

SOPRANO *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

ALTO *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

TENOR *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

BASS *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

Largo (♩ = 60)

Andante

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

Andante (♩ = 70)

wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and
 wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and
 wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and
 wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and

A Largo

bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,
 bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,
 bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,
 bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,

A Largo (♩ = 58)

and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His
 and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His
 and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His
 and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His

Andante

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

Andante (♩ = 70)

B Larghetto

honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.

honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.

honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.

honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.

Bless-ing and honour, glory and

Bless-ing and honour, glory and

B Larghetto (♩ = 76)

pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

Blessing and honour, glory and pow'r, be un-to Him, be un-to
 throne, and un - to the Lamb,
 throne, and un - to the Lamb.

Him that sit-teth up-on the throne, _____ and un - to the Lamb, _____
 Bless - ing and
 that sit-teth up-on the throne, and un - to the Lamb,

for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, glo
 hon-our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him
 for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and
 Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and

ry,
for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er, that
ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er,
pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

that sit - teth up - on the throne, and
sit - teth up - on the throne, up - on the throne, and
throne, up - on the throne, up - on the throne, and

C
un - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and
un - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and hon - our, glory and
un - to the Lamb.
un - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and hon - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

C

hon - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to Him, glo - -
 pow'r be un - to Him, glo - - - ry be un - to Him
 Blessing and ho - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to
 Him for ev - er,

- ry be un - to Him
 that sit - teth up - on the throne,
 Him, and un - - to the Lamb.
 that sit - teth up - on the throne,

that sit - teth up - on the throne, that
 that
 and

sit - teth up - on the throne, for ev - er and ev - - -
 sit - teth up - on the throne, for ev - - er and ev - - -
 Bless-ing and hon - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to
 un - - to the Lamb for ev - - er and ev - - -

er, and un - - to the Lamb for - - -
 er, and un - - to the Lamb for - - -
 Him. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to Him for
 er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to Him for

ev - - - er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - - er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - - - er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - - - er.

D

Him, be un - to Him,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

ff Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

D

ff bless-ing, hon - our,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing, hon - our,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing, hon - our,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing, hon - our,

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that

throne, up - on the throne, and un - - to the
throne, and un - - to the
that sit - teth up - on the throne, and un - - to the
sit - teth up - on the throne, and un - to the Lamb, un - to the

E

Lamb, for ev - - er, for
Lamb, for ev - - er, for ev - - er, for ev - er, for
Lamb, for ev - - er, for ev - er, for ev - er, for
Lamb, for ev - er, for ev - er, for

E

ev - - er and ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for
ev - er and ev - er, for ev - - er and ev - - er, for
ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - - er, for
ev - er and ev - er, for ev - - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for
 ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - -
 ev - - er and ev - - er, for ev - - er and ev - er, for
 ev - - er and ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - -

Adagio

ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - - er.
 er, for ev - er and ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - - er.
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - - er.
 - er, for ev - er and ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - - er.

Adagio

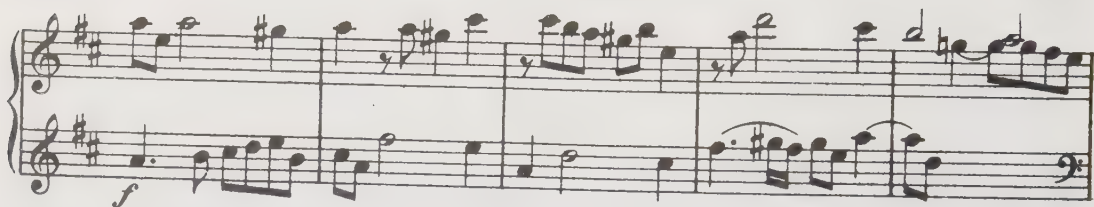
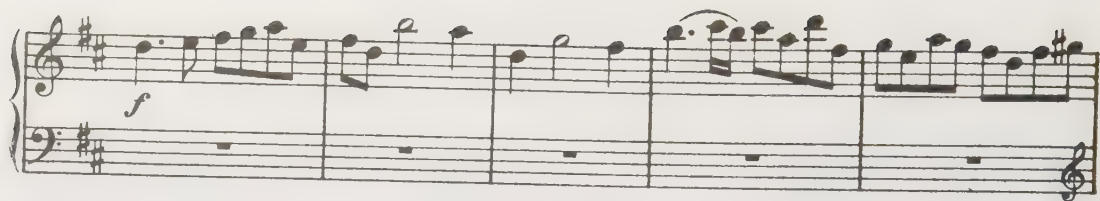
F *Allegro moderato*

f
 A - - men, A - - men, A - -

F *Allegro moderato* (♩ = 88)

A - - - men, A - - - men, A -
 - - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men A - - men,

Musical score for "Amen" by Franz Schubert, Op. 107, No. 1. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a vocal line with lyrics "A - - - men, A - - - men, A - - - men, A -" and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a prominent arpeggiated figure in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. The score is presented in a single system with five staves.



Third system of musical notation, vocal entry. Treble and bass staves in G major. The treble staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the vocal line. The bass staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: A - - men, Amen, A - - men, A - - - - - men.

Fourth system of musical notation, vocal entry. Treble and bass staves in G major. The treble staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the vocal line. The bass staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: A - - men, Amen, A - - - - - men.

Fifth system of musical notation, vocal entry. Treble and bass staves in G major. The treble staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the vocal line. The bass staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: A - - men, A - - men, A - - - - - men.

Sixth system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves in G major. The treble staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the piano accompaniment. The bass staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men.

Seventh system of musical notation, vocal entry. Treble and bass staves in G major. The treble staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the vocal line. The bass staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men.

Eighth system of musical notation, vocal entry. Treble and bass staves in G major. The treble staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the vocal line. The bass staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men.

Ninth system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves in G major. The treble staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the piano accompaniment. The bass staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and contains the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men.

men, A - men, A -

A - men, A - men, A -

men, A - men, A - men, A -

men, A - men, A

H

men, A -

- men, A

men, A

- men, A

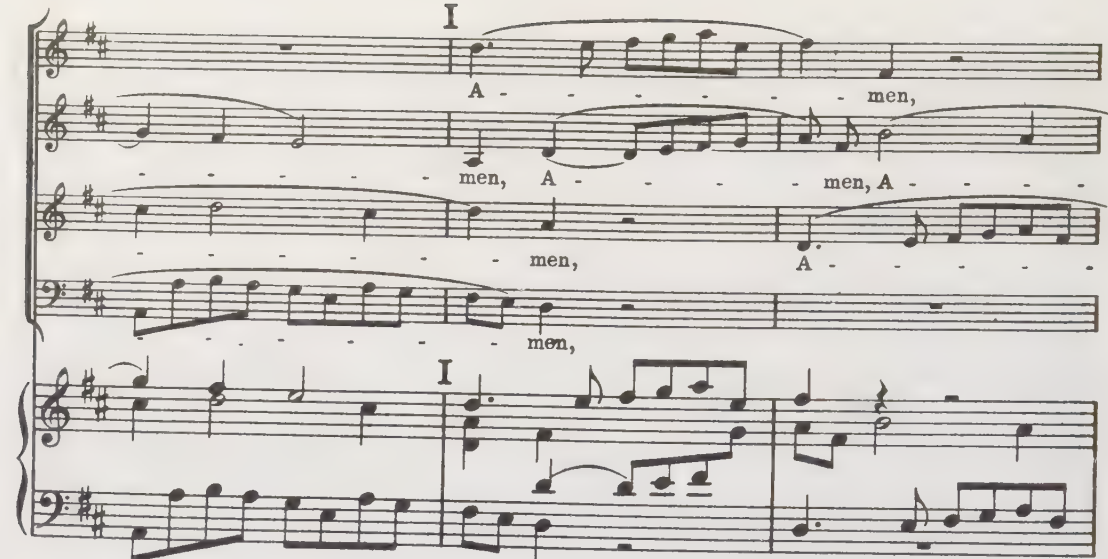
men, A

men,

men, A

men, A - men, A

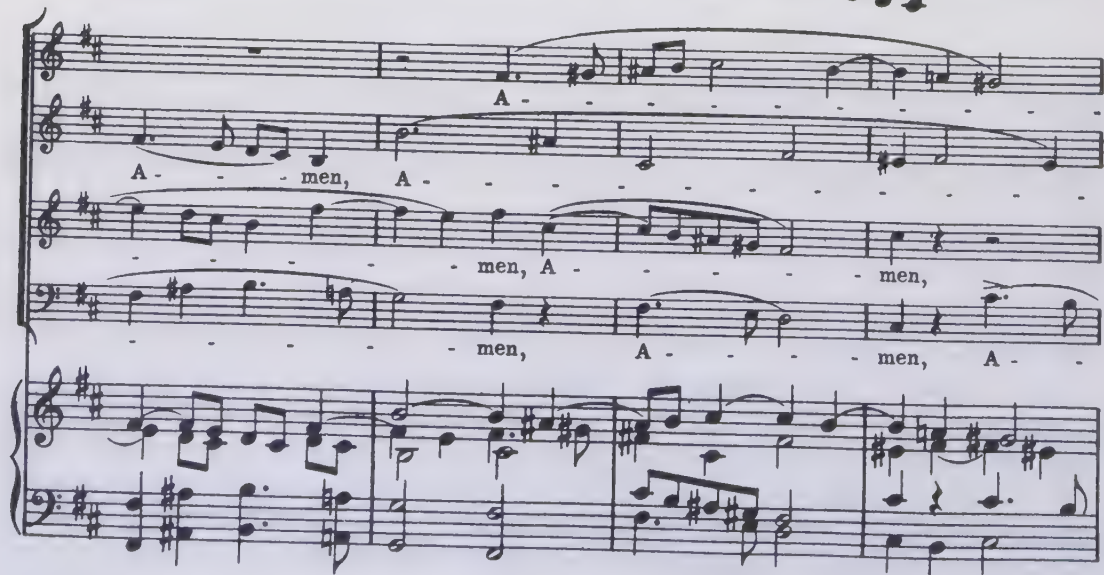
I



First system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics "A - men,". The second staff is another vocal line with lyrics "men, A - men, A -". The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics "men, A -". The fourth staff is a vocal line with lyrics "men, A -". The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics "A - men, A - men,". The second staff is another vocal line with lyrics "men, A - men,". The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics "men, A - men,". The fourth staff is a vocal line with lyrics "men, A - men,". The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics "A - men, A - men,". The second staff is another vocal line with lyrics "men, A - men,". The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics "men, A - men,". The fourth staff is a vocal line with lyrics "men, A - men,". The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

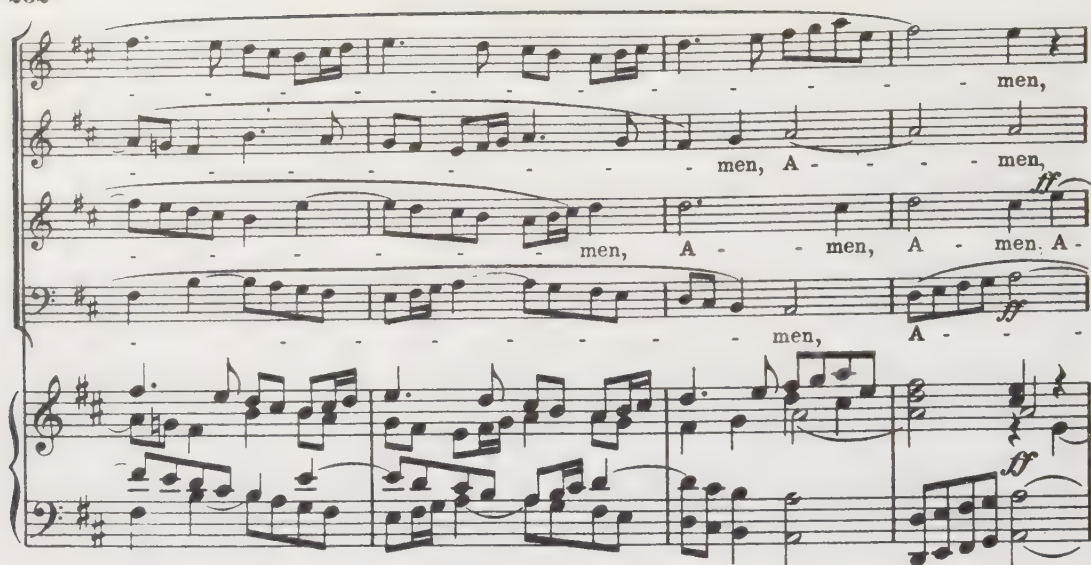
The image shows a page from a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree." It includes vocal parts for a soprano and a tenor, and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are "men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - -". The piano part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with various chords and arpeggios. The score is written on five staves: two for the vocalists and three for the piano accompaniment.

men, A - men, A -

men, A - men, A -

men, A - men, A -

men, A - men, A -



men,
men, A - - - men,
men, A - - men, A - men, A -
men, A -



ff A - - - men, A - - - men,
ff A - - - men, A - - - men, A - - - men,
- men, A - - men,
- men, A - - - men,



Adagio
A - - - men, A - men, A - - men.
A - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.
A - - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.
A - - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.
Adagio

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